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The Bombay Gazette

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

HENNESSY'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M. 1903.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Ockman	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers steamship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † CHINA	F. Mosos	5,400	15th June 1903
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd June, 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to.

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,122 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "SHIRALA," 5,238 tons, on or about MONDAY, 15th June.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 13th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 550.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
NUBIA	T. G. Knox	12th June.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	18th June.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	26th June.
ARABIA	George Read	12th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903
ORANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," Captain F. L. Pyne, 3,854 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 9th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Nowrozi Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Manager.

Nowrozi Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd June, 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS, SPECIALISTS IN

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS,

ALMOND PASTE SWEETS,

CHOCOLATES, &c.,

MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO BY THE MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS

(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,

80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Wateh, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.

MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.

THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.

ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE HUNTSMAN'S MOTTO—MEET AND DRINK ("J. R. D.")

ROBERTSON'S

DUNDEE WHISKY.

J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.

To be had of

ALL WINE MERCHANTS,

BARS, RESTAURANTS

AND

HOTELS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64	5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64	6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64	8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64	9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64	11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64	13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64	15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65	1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65	4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65	7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	43	13	36 0	65	10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65	13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66	0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66	4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66	8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66	13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67	2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67	8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 8	67	14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43 8	68	4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68	11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69	3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69	12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70	6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71	0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50 13	71	11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

TOWN HALL

MONDAY, JUNE 8TH, AT 6 P.M.

FELIX STERNBERG,

THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,

Kindly assisted by Mr. BERNARD TRIGGS.

Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., 40, Medows Street.

S. S. "HARDWICK HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY. Apollo Street, Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "CALEDONIEN," from COLOMBO, THE STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN are hereby informed that she has landed her cargo in the Victoria Dock, No. 3.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KINSHIU MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in K. Shed, PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, short delivery, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 2nd June, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN LONAVLA EXPRESS TRAIN will be RUN on SATURDAY next, the 6th June, 1903, and the UP EXPRESS on MONDAY, the 8th June, 1903, as usual, for the convenience of Neral, Khandala and Lonavla passengers.

A. C. RUMBOLL, Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 2nd June, 1903.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED as AGENTS from the 1st JUNE, 1903, by Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co. of Calcutta, for the SALE of their COALS in Bombay.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

HEILGERS' BENGAL COAL.

STANDARD AND ANTHRACITE QUALITIES.

For all particulars, apply to—

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY beg to announce that they have this day VACATED their PREMISES at Church Gate Street, and REMOVED to the more Extensive, Expensive and Prominent Premises in NAVSARI BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, near Whiteaway and Laidlaw's.

Bombay, 29th May, 1903.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902 ISSUED FOR	£2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£27,000,000

Ask for the 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the latest rates and new schemes obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Chief Agents, Madras.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.

EVERY DOG OWNER

Should use DR. SPOONER HART'S PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS, Sold at Rs. 1 per 10 lb. Bag.

BISCUITS FOR DOGS.

DR. SPOONER HART'S BISCUITS, An appetising staple diet for SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS, CALCUTTA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

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J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

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Bombay, 4th June, 1903.

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BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 2.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	91 9/16	= — 11/16
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾ 1/4	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= — 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/4	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	24 9/16	= + 1/16
2 months hence	24 7/16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	53 3/8	= + 1/8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'18 1/2	= unchanged
Berlin ,,	20'45 3/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4'88 1/4	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/4 pr ct	= — 1/8
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 1/4 pr ct	= — 1/8
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8 pr ct	= do

INTEREST—

Day to-day loans	3 1/8 pr ct	= — 5-8
7 day market loans	3 pr ct	= — 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 175,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4d.
Extra Council Bills allotments on Mad as, Rs. 2 40,000 at 1s. 4d.
Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 13-16 June-July. Tone quiet.
Metals :—Copper Braziers £69 10s.
Yellow metal 6s. 1-4d.
Tin Plates 12s. 3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-3-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11 2s. 6d
Basic Steel Bars £5 5s.
Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s, 10 1-2d.
Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 5-8, June-July. Sellers.
Arrivals—Steamers Dromonby, Calliope, Westnoor, Istrar. Lime Branch, Clydesdale, Venetia and Aleppo.
In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet, total Sales 3,000, Spot 6 38 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 3,000 and Arrivals closed steady.

May.-June	June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6'11 + 7	6'07 + 7	5'94 + 8	5'57 + 12
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'27 + 15	5'17 + 13	5'14 + 12	5'13 + 12
	Jan.-Feb. 5'13		

In New York.—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 bales.
Do. last year	5,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 ,,
Do. do. Continent	18,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	11'50 unchanged
Futures, month of July	11'17 + 1
Do. do. December	5'20 + 4

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 11/16 unchanged
Futures, month of August	10'33
Do. do. November	9'33
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 2nd June, 1903 :—

Cotton	11,454 bales.
Wheat	43,176 cwts,
Linseed	1,716 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	21,797 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,347 ,,
Poppyseed	10,703 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	5,228 ,,
Rice	31,122 ,,
Myrabollams	858 ,,
Cottonseed	3,321 ,,

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16 1.
French Francs 3 do do	170
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	124
Shanghai 30 do do	173
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-14
1st Settlement	98-15

Money Market—Tone firm.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 21st May	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 21st May	8	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 16th May	6	do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	15	

Poppyseed.—Tone quieter.

Ready	6	8

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	21	8

WHEAT.—Tone dull.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs.	28	4
Club No. 1	,,	29	4

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	2	0
Cath's 50'60 per cent.	24	24-8	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales 5,000
Imports 18,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6.08 — 4	6'04 — 4	5'91 — 4	5'53 — 4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5'0 — 3	5'13 + 2	5'10 + 3	5'09 + 3	5'09 — 4

COTTON.—The local Market is steady and a fair business is doing for exports, Mills are buying quietly. The Sutta markets for New Crop is Rs. 2 higher.

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	179	168	161	28th June,
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	183	173	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	193	177	...	do
Belati M. G	196	183	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	181	173	do
Akola M. G.	198	188	...	do
Khamgaum do				
Karanja do				
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	208	198	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	208	198	...	do
Broach do	249	241	...	do
Dhowngger do	224	216	209	do
Do H. G.	220	212	202	do
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	220	do
Westerns	...	...	211	do

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS
LONDON, JUNE 2.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 9-13 ex
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-8
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	24 9-16

The sum of about £175,900 has been paid into the Bank of England.

UNABLE to catch scorching automobilists by ordinary methods, the New York police are having several express cars built. In the construction of the machines everything is to be sacrificed to speed. Some world's records are expected.

A HEN belonging to Mme. Durand, of Valence, France, cackled loudly waded into a pond, spread out its wings, and laid five eggs in the water. Believing the bird to be bewitched, the owner had it killed and cooked for dinner.

WHEN the Melbourne Board of Health refused to believe that one of their rubbish heaps was giving off inflammable gas, the health officer had some of the vapour collected in gas-bags, and forced into iron cylinders. The next time the board assembled, they found the meeting-room illuminated with the strange gas.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—May 27, at Simla, the wife of Mr E A S Bell, of a daughter.
COLE—May 29, at Karachi, the wife of S H Maule Cole, State Railways, of a son.
DEROZE—May 21, at Asansol, the wife of Frank B deRoze, Traffic Department, E I Railway, of a daughter.
HAZLETT—May 24, at Jonmi, Monghyr, the wife of J M Hazlett, C S, of a daughter, still-born.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 6-57m., 7-6s. Low water, 0-46m., 0-50s.
Moonlight Concert in aid of the Foundling Hospital, Bandstard, 9-15 p. m.

FOLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p. m.

ALLEGED DHATURA POISONING.—On Tuesday afternoon two Purdesees, named Mohabirsing and Nanumal Bachupraad, were removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from Dhatura poisoning. Enquiries show that the two men had come from Goregaum to Bombay and brought with them rice and pulse from that village. They cooked the grain and portook of it, and shortly after became unconscious. It was surmised that somehow or other "Dhatura" had got mixed with the grain.

STABBED HIMSELF.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Abraham Reubin, a Jew, aged forty-five years, who committed suicide by stabbing himself in the abdomen with a razor. The deceased was a merchant carrying on business with Bagdad and some places in the Persian Gulf. He had been in Bombay for the last two years and a half. He was a poor struggling man and had, besides stabbing himself, taken a poison known as Sulemani. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Morgue, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Chhotalal Asharam, aged thirty-four, a clerk in the employ of Dharamsey Purshotum, a cotton dealer, having his place of business in Sutta Gully. The deceased worked and lived in his master's shop. He had been suffering from fever for the last five days and was found unconscious in his master's shop on Tuesday afternoon. A letter written in Gujerati in the deceased's own handwriting was found in the shop in which he declared his intention to commit suicide, and asked that his body be cremated according to the Hindu rites. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HANGED HIMSELF.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest, yesterday, at the morgue, relative to the death of Gopal Babu, a Hindu labourer, aged fifty-five years. The evidence showed that the deceased had been suffering from dysentery for the last four months. He was tired of life, and told his wife Bayo that he preferred death to living in misery. On Tuesday morning Bayo went to work leaving Gopal alone at home. When she returned in the evening she found the door of the room closed but not fastened. She opened the door, went in and found her husband hanging by a rope tied round his neck from a rafter in the roof. He was dead. There was a ladder near where he was hanging. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.—Before Mr. A. W. Lester, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hayter charged Gunpat Sadhu, a Hindu, with stealing a coat and a silver watch and chain and other articles of the collective value of Rs 97, belonging to one Daji Govind Bhandari. The complainant and the accused were friends and lived together in a room in Muzavarpakhadi. On the 7th May the complainant left for work, and on his return home discovered his coat and other articles missing. The accused had also disappeared. A report was made to the police who subsequently arrested the accused at Lalwady, Parel, with the property in his possession. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of May the number of Hindu patients treated in this dispensary was 3,141, the number of new admission being 580, classified as stated below.—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	26	8	2	36
Vanias	61	25	24	113
Brahmins	20	8	15	73
Lohanas	19	4	13	36
Other castes	224	39	49	322
Total	393	84	103	580

The average daily attendance was 101.

CAUSING HURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, one Saibashkhan Merkhwakhkhan, a Pathan, was charged with causing hurt to one Framroshah Gadcola, also a Pathan by means of a clinker. The evidence showed that both the complainant and accused worked in the factory of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas at Byculla. On Monday evening last they had a quarrel when the accused picked up a large clinker, and hit the complainant with it on the head inflicting an incised wound, which necessitated his removal to a hospital for treatment. The accused in his defence said that the clinker was lying on the ground and that the complainant fell on it and was injured. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 30, or in default was ordered to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was also bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Tookaram Budha and Pesan Singia were charged with stealing two spars, each about eighty feet long, valued at Rs. 2,500 from the timber yard belonging to Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee, a contractor. Mr. Neemuchvalla, solicitor, appeared for the owner of the spars, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the spars were removed from the timber yard at Tank Bunder without the consent of the owner or of his watchman Paulo Fernandez, and fastened it to a prow which was sunk in the late storm, the contract for the raising of which had been taken by the accused. The defence was that the spars had been taken with the permission of the watchman, to whom Rs. 2 was paid in advance and Rs. 10 remained to be paid for the use of the spars. The Magistrate in discharging the accused remarked that there was no evidence to connect the accused with the removal of the spars nor with the alleged contract to raise the sunk boat.

ASSAULTING A POLICE SEPOY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Dada Hanmanta and Maladi Ganpat with assaulting Lance Naik No. 1722 A., and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. Evidence showed that the complainant went to the accused's house in Kapad Gully on Tuesday evening to serve the second accused with a summons. The second accused at first refused to receive the summons and began to altercate with the complainant. He asked him to give his name and number and put down the date on the summons. The sepoy said the date was entered on the summons, and he (accused) had better accept it. After the second accused had accepted the summons the first came on the scene under the influence of liquor and caught hold of the complainant by his throat. Both the accused then assaulted the complainant. Another policeman came to his rescue and both the accused were arrested. It was urged on behalf of the accused that although an altercation might have taken place between the accused and the sepoy, the assault was entirely an exaggerated story. As the case was coming out the next day the accused had naturally no time to get a copy of the information and so he asked the policeman to give his number and put down the date of service on it. The sepoy seemed to resent this infringement of his authority, he got heated, and the altercation ensued. The Magistrate said he had been quite satisfied from the evidence that the sepoy was assaulted. The sepoy had very properly refused to put down the date on the summons. It was not his business to do so, and he must be protected. It was a direct insult to the Court to assault an officer while carrying out his duty. He sentenced the accused to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE new Lyric Club, which ceased to exist many months ago, will open its doors once more before the London "season" is over, and will enter upon a third stage in its somewhat chequered career. It has not yet been decided whether the old name shall remain or not. It is whispered that a well-known young Guardsman is engineering the new venture.

MATHERAN PROPERTY OWNER'S GRIEVANCES.

AN INTERESTING SUIT AT THANA.

An interesting case was opened yesterday in the District Court of Thana before Mr. R. S. Tipnis, District Judge, in which Mr. Madhavdas G. L. Pasta a property owner of Matheran, was the plaintiff and the Secretary of State for India the defendant. The plaintiff prayed that it might be declared by the Court that he had a right to use stone and earth from the plot leased to him for the purposes of lawful buildings and erections thereon without payment of fees, and that the seizure and sale by the Superintendent of the corrugated sheets might be declared to be illegal, and that the defendant be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 200, or such other sum by way of damages therefor as shall be assessed, and that the defendant might be ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, instructed by Mr. A. D. Gandhy, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Acharya, Government Pleader, for the defendant.

The facts of the case as stated in the plaint, were that a certain piece of land at Matheran and denoted as plot No. 167 in the plan of Matheran, was sold by public auction on the 8th day of April, 1898, and was purchased by the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 1,075, that subsequently, by an agreement in writing, the said plot of land was demised to the plaintiff by the defendant to hold the same unto the plaintiff for the term of thirty years, the plaintiff having a preferential right to a further lease of the premises hereby demised, subject to the payments of a yearly rent by the said agreement reserved and the various conditions therein set out. Thereafter Major Collis, then Superintendent, required the plaintiff to erect boundary pillars to designate the boundaries of the plot and to construct such pillars of the earth and stone dug or quarried from the said plot, and the plaintiff accordingly erected the said pillars at his own expense and in accordance with the said directions. After the completion of the said pillars, the plaintiff received a bill from the said Superintendent dated 13th March, 1901, demanding payment of Rs. 1-14-0 as fees for stone and earth quarried or dug by the plaintiff for the erection of the pillars, and on or about 28th May, 1901, the plaintiff received from the Collector of Bombay a notice demanding payment of the said fees. The plaintiff being advised that the said money was not legally due from him, declined to pay the same and wrote to the Collector to that effect. The plaintiff also petitioned the Commissioner, S.D., for a reversal of the order of the Superintendent, but his petition was rejected.

Subsequently, on or about 15th January, 1902, the Superintendent of Matheran, Major Smith, I. M. S., acting under the orders of the Collector of Kolaba, seized three corrugated iron sheets lying in the plaintiff's compound, and on the 20th February, 1902, sold by public auction one of the said sheets for Rs. 2-12-0.

The plaintiff submitted that, having regard to the terms of the agreement with the defendant and the long-established usage of Matheran, subject to which the said agreement was or must be taken to have been made, the plaintiff was not liable for or bound to pay any of the sums demanded from him by the Superintendent, and that in any event the action of the defendant in seizing the said corrugated iron sheets and selling one of them for payment of dues claimed by him was unlawful. The plaintiff also claimed that he was entitled to the use of stone and earth from the plot leased to him by the defendant for the purposes of all lawful buildings and erections thereon, without payment of fees.

The defendant, in his written statement, admitted that plaintiff was a leaseholder of the plot, but denied that the notice of the Superintendent of Matheran authorized the plaintiff to dig earth and stones, free of the usual fees, for the purpose of erecting boundary pillars. The defendant submitted that the fees were legally leviable under rule 28 of the Land Revenue Code Rules and Section 43 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879. As the plaintiff did not pay the authorised charges, the Superintendent was obliged and empowered by the Bombay Land Revenue Code of 1879 to recover the amount by the sale of the plaintiff's movable property, and the plaintiff was not entitled to the damages claimed. There was no such long-standing usage of Matheran as stated in the plaint, and even in the case of the plaintiff proving such usage, it could not avail the plaintiff in the face of the specific terms contained in clause 2 of his agreement. Under the circumstances the plaintiff was not entitled to get any of the declarations as prayed for, and was not entitled to any damages. The defendant submitted that the suit against him should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Setalvad proposed that the issues as framed should be amended and certain issues added.

To this Mr. Jardine objected.

His Honor, after hearing both sides, amended the issues.

Mr. Setalvad shortly opened the case for the plaintiff, and said that in April, 1898, his client purchased the plot, the subject matter of the suit, from the Superintendent of Matheran at a reserved price. On the 9th April the actual auction took place, and the plot was purchased by the plaintiff for Rs. 1,075. The plaintiff then executed the agreement. At the time of the sale nothing was said by the Government officials about the charging of fees and nothing to that effect was stated in the agreement actually executed. After the lease, the plaintiff commenced to build his bungalow, and with permission excavated stones and earth for the lawful purpose of the building. If the plaintiff had been told that he would be charged for excavating stones he would not have gone in for the plot.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

A special sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presiding.

RE VALIBHAI HASSUMBHAI.

Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent applied for an extension of the interim order for one month and for leave to serve notices and amend the schedule.—The application was granted.

RE JIVRAJ VADHIKAR.

Mr. Manker moved that the rule granted on the 6th May last for the revocation of the adjudication order be made absolute. The insolvent, he said, had complied with the directions then made by the Court.—The application was granted.

RE MAHOMED MEHEDI THARIA TOPAN.

On the application of Mr. Kemp the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and amend the schedule.

RE ISMAILJI ABDUL KADAR.

Mr. Weldon for the insolvent applied for an extension of the interim order till the 1st July next.

Mr. Kemp opposed the application on behalf of Veljibhai Hathibhai, an opposing creditor. He said the insolvent was one of the three partners, who carried on business in Bombay, Madras, Japan, and Hongkong. The insolvent managed the business at Madras and resided there. He filed his petition in September, 1902, in Bombay and obtained an interim order on the 26th November. Notices were served on the execution creditors only. His client, Mr. Kemp said, was not an execution creditor. On the 27th November the Official Assignee wrote to the insolvent requesting him to attend his office for the purpose of assisting him in recovering outstandings, which amounted to Rs. 23,000. The insolvent did not do so. He also did nothing until March last, when he obtained leave to amend his schedule and serve notices on his creditors. On that occasion he was ordered by the Court to attend the Official Assignee, but instead of doing so he went straight to Madras. He had also failed to file his books of account and a special balance sheet as required by the rules of the Court. His client, Mr. Kemp added, was entered in the schedule as a creditor for Rs. 40,000 whereas he was creditor for Rs. 75,000.

Mr. Weldon for the insolvent stated that the opposing creditor's affidavit reached the insolvent only on Tuesday afternoon and the latter had no time to file a reply. The insolvent was a young man of 19 years, and was only a nominal partner in the firm, which was entirely managed by his brother, who was responsible for all the alleged defalcations; but he had bolted and as the insolvent alone was here the creditors had come upon him.

His Lordship said he was informed by the Official Assignee that the insolvent did not attend his office as directed by the court. He would, therefore, refuse the application.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges :—Thomas McKenzie, Karimkhan Mahomed Khan, Valji Mooljee, Shaik Mahomed Dinmahomed and another, Anandrao Vasudeo, and Ganpat Dada and another.

SOUTHERN India is still in the way of supplying object-lessons in irrigation matters. We understand that a Note has been drawn up by Mr. J. J. Whiteley, M.I.C.E., of the Madras D. P. W., and now Superintending Engineer in Mysore, for the information of the Government of South Australia on a large tank in the Mysore Province, which has an earthen bund some 90 feet high, altogether as its highest point, and which has just been completed. This Note is described as being "most interesting," "lucid and exhaustive," and it is hoped that it may have some effect in inducing the South Australian Government Engineers to adopt more economical methods for the storage of water in that part of the world than at present are said to generally obtain.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Pressure charges have been small, but have been irregular over a large part of the country showing unlikable pressure conditions. The rainfall has increased slightly in Burma, and showers have fallen in Assam, Bengal, and a few scattered showers in the south of the peninsula. Gessore and Dhubri have received two inches, Monywa one and a half inches, Diamond Island, Lasbio, Barisal, Darjeeling, Darbharga and Mysore, one inch. Duststorms have occurred in upper India. Easterly winds are blowing in the Gangetic plain and conditions will probably become more favourable for thunderstorms in the Upper India Hills. Showers are probable in Burma, Assam, Bengal and the Deccan during the day. The temperature during the past 24 hours was generally above normal in north-west and Central India and the Deccan. Jacobabad reports a maximum temperature of 126 1-2 degrees, Mooltan 118, Montgommery 116 1-2 and Sialkote, Lahore and Bikanir 115 degrees.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29'652	NE	10	93·1	79·9	36	..	0·0	0·00
Jask	29·673	NW	7	101·1	80·2	63	..	0·00	— 0·03
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	29·763	Calm	8	93·3	81·3	82	..	0·00	0·00
Lahore	29·536	Calm	1	114·9	78·8	18	..	0·00	— 0·6
Sirsa	29·661	S	6	114·3	78·6	20	..	0·00	— 0·05
Delhi	29·583	SE	3	111·7	86·2	45	..	0·00	— 0·08
Agra	29·585	SE	4	112·0	88·4	38	..	0·00	— 0·03
Cawnpore	29·616	E	4	109·5	85·0	47	..	0·29	+ 0·12
Allahabad	29·619	E	8	109·6	81·8	54	..	0·00	— 0·13
Jhansi	29·561	WNW	1	114·9	91·2	47	..	0·00	— 0·10
Jacobabad	29·488	Calm	7	120·5	84·6	71	..	0·00	0·00
Karachi	29·712	WSW	9	95·4	84·3	69	..	0·00	— 0·10
Jeypore	29·629	W	1	113·2	90·1	30	..	0·00	— 0·04
Ajmere	29·653	NW	11	109·4	90·5	37	..	0·60	0·04
Deesa	29·629	SW	11	108·6	83·1	65	..	0·00	0·01
Ahmedabad	29·726	W	1	106·8	82·1	61	..	0·00	— 0·03
Bhuj	29·755	W	1	106·0	77·0	75	..	0·00	— 0·10
Jamnagar	29·736	WSW	21	99·1	77·1	62	..	0·00	0·00
Dwarka	29·755	WSW	16	89·9	82·3	72	..	0·00	0·00
Rajkot	29·716	W	12	105·9	77·1	66	..	0·00	— 0·07
Veraval	29·772	W	12	88·1	82·2	73	..	0·00	0·00
Neemuch	29·668	WSW	12	107·0	73·2	54	..	0·00	— 0·06
Indore	29·690	WNW	7	105·3	75·6	68	0·12	0·12	— 0·07
Saugor	29·631	W	1	108·5	84·1	44	..	0·00	— 0·04
Jubulpore	29·609	WSW	1	108·5	80·6	43	..	0·00	— 0·16
Hoshangabad	29·671	SW	1	108·6	81·2	42	..	0·00	— 0·15
Seoni	29·633	NW	1	105·7	76·1	49	..	0·00	— 0·11
Raipur	29·614	SW	1	110·5	85·4	31	0·13	0·26	+ 0·64
Nagpur	29·649	SW	1	111·2	87·0	35	..	0·00	— 0·42
Amraoti	29·698	WSW	1	109·4	81·6	42	0·05	0·05	— 0·55
Akola	29·684	W	12	110·6	85·1	33	..	0·00	— 0·23
Surat	29·781	S	1	96·2	80·1	65	..	0·00	0·13
Malegaon	29·744	WNW	1	104·8	74·1	50	..	0·00	— 0·27
Bombay	29·784	NNW	1	99·4	81·4	77	..	0·00	— 0·77
Poona	29·798	WNW	14	98·5	73·4	70	..	0·00	— 0·40
Ahmednagar	29·751	W	7	101·9	73·4	63	..	0·00	— 0·33
Aurangabad	29·729	SW	11	103·5	75·2	61	..	0·00	..
Sholapur	29·711	NW	9	105·7	80·4	49	..	0·00	— 0·32
Ratnagiri	29·807	NNW	13	89·3	81·8	67	..	0·00	— 1·58
Bijapur	29·708	WSW	7	104·1	80·9	76	0·02	0·02	— 0·38
Belgaum	29·758	WSW	11	95·8	69·7	81	..	0·01	— 0·61
Marmugoa	29·809	NNW	11	89·0	81·4	76	..	0·00	— 1·02
Karwar	29·798	Calm	3	89·3	80·5	77	..	0·00	— 2·31
Mangalore	29·791	NW	3	90·4	81·9	76	..	0·00	— 2·22
Calicut	29·802	Calm	8	91·2	78·2	79	..	0·12	— 1·01
Cochin	29·802	ENE	1	94·5	77·6	83	0·19	1·98	— 0·34
Bangalore	29·805	SW	7	93·3	69·3	79	..	0·00	— 0·48
Secunderabad	29·710	E	1	106·2	81·8	47	..	0·00	— 0·37
Masulipatam	29·678	SSE	1	97·7	81·0	80	..	0·30	— 0·22
Bellary	29·741	SW	7	105·0	80·3	71	0·14	0·14	— 0·09
Cuddapah	29·760	NW	6	103·3	80·0	58	..	0·00	— 0·34
Madras	29·710	SSW	7	95·9	82·3	73	..	0·00	— 0·22
Coimbatore	29·767	SW	3	93·4	74·6	77	..	0·03	+ 0·48
Trichinopoly	29·748	Calm	2

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*** All communications intended for publications in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1903.

TRUSTS IN GERMANY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Standard" enlightens the commercial public this week by his revelation of the extent to which Trusts prevail in Germany. The expression "Trust" or any kindred term suggests the name of the United States, but the correspondent shows that although the Trusts of the United States surpass the European Trusts in magnitude of capital and extent of operations, the principle itself flourishes no less strongly in the old world than in the new, especially in modern, industrial Germany, with her teeming population of nearly sixty million souls. The Courts of America almost unanimously declared Trusts illegal. But as Mr. Dos Passos says, in the contest between the technical principles of law and the progress of trade the law succumbed and Trusts multiplied with great rapidity. Combinations of merchants for raising, maintaining, or lowering prices existed in Europe in the Middle Ages with organisations adapted for all possible contingencies, long anterior to the foundation of the United States, as far back as the Roman Empire, and even before it, as the presence of laws to prevent their formation or limit their action goes to prove. Perhaps they go even further back in India. They are formed for specific purposes to this day, and whenever supplies fall short and rainfall fails the harpies combine to grind the poor to destruction—until Government steps in and provides relief or private charity brings in supplies at reasonable rates. We despise the individuals who form those Trusts in this country as ghouls and vultures. But the correspondent who writes of the German Trusts considers their formation contains the elements of justification, "as they were born of the natural desire on the part of the manufacturers of the same branch of industry to combine together for the furtherance and protection of mutual interests." Their development was gradual. Most immoral organisations grow rapidly. But with the German Trusts the initial stage consisted in an exchange of opinion amongst manufacturers of the same branch on the questions of the granting of credit manner of payment and matters of that description—a kind of Tradesmen's Protection Society in short. Next they consulted as to highest and lowest prices to be asked for goods, and then they considered the question of punitive measures to be adopted against manufacturers found guilty of any infraction of the measures formulated for the mutual benefit of the manufacturers engaged in a combination.

The third stage divided the market among the participators in a combination, decided the amount of production of each work for home consumption or for foreign export and voted premiums for reduced production or fines for over-production. The fourth stage established central offices, agencies of sale, introduced trenchant measures such as the closure of single works, the purchase of independent concerns, and, finally, the prevention of the foundation of new works. And so the Frankenstein became a creature powerful for ill and began to destroy individualism and the ability of the clever man to rise in the world, and to create a race of automatic people who bring their heels together with a click, who do not resent conscription or an autocratic Government. A similar process has produced a still less admirable race and even the defender of combinations is forced to admit that the great power they have acquired has not always been wielded wisely and with due regard to the interests of consumers as well as the producers. Honest and legitimate competition is scotched, individual effort is stifled, and the consumer is at the mercy of the producer, forced to take what he chooses to provide, and to go without the improvements he requires until the time the Trust can dictate terms. In Germany opinion is divided as to the utility of the Trusts, and while eminent German economists praise them others equally eminent take our own view of them, and publicly denounce them as subversive of free and independent industrial and commercial development. Whatever advantages they may have they are undoubtedly calculated to do grievous harm, and it is not surprising that a demand has been made for a Government inquiry. The demand has been a long time in making itself heard. The people who moved in the matter were those in whom the last trace of independence was still left. Attempts have been made before to protect the consumer from the Trusts, but they have been fruitless, for the Trusts have grown too powerful to be successfully attacked, even though the rebellious sufferers advocated the establishment of State monopolies as a means of restoring the jeopardised industrial equilibrium and eventually abolishing private Trusts.

The committee which is investigating the questions has already commenced its sittings. Its scope of investigation is a broad one as the Imperial Government wishes to be accurately informed of the influence of the Trusts upon the normal development of industry and trade with special reference to their action during the periods of industrial depression. Both sides, as well as independent authorities, are to be heard. The Trusts apparently fear the result. They have formed a combination of all the Trusts and Syndicates in the empire, for the present to be affiliated to the Association of German Manufacturers. But the Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Syndicate appears to have stood by itself at the sittings on the first two days. It transpired that coal dealers and representatives of other syndicated interests were contented with the business methods of the Coal Syndicate, and that they regarded it as a commercial institution of permanent value. But as might be expected the representatives of the smaller works and smaller coal dealers who have not yet been absorbed by any Trust, did not regard it so amiably. Whether or not the proceedings have so far shown any reason for State interference is not clear. The organ of the Manufacturers' Association says not. But that statement is not wholly unbiassed. It will be shown that one of the most striking results of the cartel system has been its effect upon middlemen and retail dealers who must become labourers in the long run if the Trusts are to have their way. Our contemporary's correspondent says that the sphere of action of the middle-man is becoming more and more restricted, and the retailers are developing into mere selling agents of the syndicates. At the present rate of progress, he feels that the last stage of this development—the elimination of the middleman and the retailer—is not far off. It has actually been reached in some cases notably with regard to the sale of petroleum. And generally the retail-dealer is hampered in buying in the choice of qualities and most of all in selling prices. It is no use preaching a policy of live and let live to the Trusts beyond the extent that it concerns themselves and their own particular customers. But we look forward to the result of the Committee's delibrations believing that some steps will be taken to save the poor and middle classes from the clutches of the wealthy capitalist who in the aggregate becomes a terrible vampire.

THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO. AN interesting paper on the Sultan of Morocco in the current "Century" magazine, by Arther Schneider, an artist, who for sixteen months, from November 1900 to March 1902, saw the monarch daily, gives an excellent idea of the character of Mulai Abdul Aziz. As a rule, the Sultan of Morocco is shut away carefully from all outside influences even from his own court, but this prince, after the death of his Grand Vizier, who, while he "ruled the country and the young Sultan with an iron hand and a knowing mind," kept him virtually a prisoner in his palace, took the government into his own hands, sent for the great men of his State, and asked them for information as to what went on outside his Moroccan world. The Sultan was met by a blank wall of ignorance, or at least by a profession of ignorance as complete as it was tantalising. However, the young monarch was not to be baffled, and sent again for, and found, some one of a different and more enlightened calibre, who brought to him two Europeans, employed in the country in some official capacity. They spoke freely with his Majesty, who enjoyed conversing with them, and the day of his enlightenment dawned. He wished for, and got samples of all the wonders of which they were able to tell him. He had electric appliances and cameras and other things. He heard of pictures by hand, and, desiring to see one who could paint, Mr. Arthur Schneider came to the Court of Morocco. This spirit continued to actuate Abdul Aziz, and it is melancholy to think that there can be little doubt that it and the application of his knowledge in the direction of innovations and enlightenment generally have not alone not found favour with his people but have been the chief causes of his unpopularity. In his case the royal progress was not the path to glory, but may lead to his grave. His amusements, indeed, might justly strike them as peculiar. He, a follower of the Prophet, keeps in the precincts of the Palace a pack of wild pig. These animals, bad proofs of the discretion of their master, exercised the valour of his courtiers considerably. Sometimes a wild boar, which had been tied up, was let loose, and then a chase ensued that was a hunt reversed, for the maddened boar charged every one within sight, on one occasion the Sultan on a bicycle being pursued by his wild pet, and he and every one else escaping as best they might through any and every aperture. The painter swung himself up on the roof of the studio.

In 1901 the Sultan removed with his court and his army to Fez. He established relations with the English legation, and was amenable to British influence in the matter of various reforms and a consistent and progressive policy. Needless to say this tendency estranged from him the officials and the priests, and gradually his own influence over his semi-independent Berber tribes weakened, and, when tempted, they rose everywhere between Fez and the Mediterranean. Bou Hamara, the leader of these fighting tribes, gains steadily what the legitimate ruler loses. Abdul Aziz unfortunately is deficient in masterful qualities, whether because of the strange mixture of blood that flows in his veins, or the fact that he does not exactly fit in with the times. His great-grandmother was an Irishwoman, transferred from Gibraltar to the harem; negro ancestresses are numerous in his family-tree, the original stem of which descended from Fatima, for thirty six generations, followed by a long line of Berber marriages. The Sultan's mother was a Circassian. At fourteen he became Sultan, and has tried to carve his own way through the difficulties that surround an Oriental prince on the borders of a wide-awake Western civilisation. During Mr. Arthur Schneider's stay at the Moroccan Court his duty was to teach the Sultan as much as that eager student was inclined to absorb of his art. He was diligent, but firmly believed that there was some magic royal road to success which the painter kept to himself. There were long conversations evey day between pupil and master during the lessons or sittings—for Mr. Schneider was permitted to transfer the king's features to canvas. This was a direct subversal of the superstition that rules such courts, and was looked upon by the officials with great disfavour. Into the interior of the palace, where the ladies of the royal family lived, of course the artist never penetrated though he was as curious as another as to the harem arrangements. The Sultan, however, told him he was not married. His "Thou and I are single, it is better thus," spoke volumes, though it staggered the American to think that Abdul Aziz was free from any but "the trivial cares of a monarch."

The Hamadusha festival gave the artist a very good idea of the fanaticism of the people of Morocco. Mr. Schneider wanted to see them once in their dancing and head-chopping frenzies, although in that state they consider a Christian a demon that should be destroyed. He fancied that being under the patronage of the Sultan would be a safeguard to him but he was quickly undeceived. The soldiers told off as his guard slipped away, unwilling to risk the responsibilities of taking charge of him, and he had to trust to his own household. Round the holy banners the fanatics surged, flashing bloody, crescent-shaped axes, and now and again fervently bringing them down on their bare skulls. "Bounding up and down side by side, others danced with gory heads flopping loosely in time to the drumming of tom-toms till the brain reeled, when the dancer leaped into the air, swept his blade aloft, and brought it down upon his head with a sickening rattle." Presently one of these wild beings rushed for the American with his dripping axe, and it was only by skill and good luck that he escaped. These head-hacking Hamadusha are but one sect of the fighting Arabs, there are the Aissawa, the Darkawi, and Ginawa, and many others equally fanatical. Is it any wonder that a Sultan of such a people who does not revenge himself on his enemies by decapitating them, and posting their heads everywhere is misunderstood? The Arabs have no respect for a humane Sultan; they think him weak, is the dictum of Mr. Schneider. The pretender to the throne has known how to rally the fighting tribes round him, and shape them into an army, before which the forces of Abdul Aziz fled for shelter to Fez. It is difficult to see how the revolt will end, and under the ægis of what Power peace will be restored to Morocco.

THE CROPS IN INDIA. OVER large areas in India copious showers of rain have fallen, and in most places the additional supplies of rain thus obtained have been very acceptable to agriculturists. In Madras heavy rain was general during the week for which the latest agricultural reports have been received, and anxiety as to irrigation supplies is now at an end. The only unsatisfactory feature of the situation at the present time appears to be the dearth of pasture, which continues in parts of the Presidency. The standing crops are in fair condition. In Bengal the only divisions which were not visited by showers of rain were Patna and Orissa. At the present time several districts still need rain for agricultural operations which are now in progress and also for the benefit of the standing crops. A lack of fodder is also reported from some districts. A good many districts in the United Provinces report rain showers, although in this part of the country the falls do not appear to have been altogether opportune as harvesting, threshing, and winnowing operations are not yet completed. However, in irrigation areas the rain has doubtless been beneficial for the sugar cane and extra crops. In Punjab the rain which has fallen recently has greatly benefited the standing crops which are now in a flourishing condition. At the same time, however, some damage has been done on the threshing floors to the grain and straw which has not yet been garnered. Prospects are good in the North-West Frontier Province where reaping and heaving of grain are in progress. The appearance of locusts has been the cause of some little anxiety, but up to the present the pests have done no damage. Heavy showers which have fallen in the Central Provinces have caused some delay in winnowing and damage to grain stored on the threshing floors in several districts. Notwithstanding the rainfall, however, scarcity of water is still reported from some districts. In other parts of India conditions are normal, and seasonable operations are proceeding without interruption. Prices are inclined to rise in Madras, and in six districts of Bengal the price of common rice has risen. Prices are falling all over the North-West Frontier Province. In other parts of India the fluctuations appear to be unimportant.

JACOBABAD has kept its reputation up by recording a temperature of 121° the highest registered in India for the present year.

AN Old Wellingtonian dinner will be held at the United Service Club, Simla, on Thursday, the 18th instant.

THE appointment of Mr. Finlay to the India Council at Home has created vacancy in the Financial Secretaryship to the Government of India. Mr. Baker is officiating in the latter appointment, and will no doubt now be confirmed.

WE understand that as a result of the inquiry instituted by the Viceroy into the constitution of the Chief's Colleges in India, it is intended, so far as the Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore, is concerned, to abolish the office of Governor, which is regarded as an undesirable drag upon the office of Principal, and to strengthen materially the Staff of the College. The proposed changes will probably be brought into existence about the end of the year.

WITH regard to the Tungabadhra Project, the site of the proposed dam of which the Governor of Madras will visit during his forthcoming tour in the Bellary District, the Government of H. H. the Nizam have agreed to a preliminary investigation being made, and this Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, of the Madras Public Works Department, is now engaged on. The Tungabadhra is the dividing line between the portion of the Madras Presidency through which it flows and the Nizam's Dominions. It follows, therefore, that the lake which will be formed by damming the river will be as much in Hyderabad territory as in British, and various questions between the two Governments have still to be settled, for which purpose the matter is now before the Government of India, The Madras Government have now requested the Government of India to sanction an establishment for Revenue investigation in addition to that already sanctioned for the survey.

THE following resolution has been passed by the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay :—It has been represented to the Governor in Council that in spite of all that has been done of late years to improve the accommodation available for the public primary schools in the City of Bombay, there is still need of a comprehensive scheme of operations and large expenditure before these institutions can be properly housed. The best means of supplying this want should therefore be considered as early as possible by a Committee under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction, to which the Corporation, the Improvement Trust and the Joint Schools' Committee should each be invited to appoint one member. The Governor in Council does not desire to limit the Committee to the consideration of any particular scheme, but he would be glad to have their advice upon the question whether the Improvement Trust Act should be amended in such a way as to empower the Trustees to provide accommodation for public primary schools in the same [illegible] they do for the Police force of the City under sections 38—40 of their Act.

SPRING IN THE CYPRUS LOWLANDS.

A RIDE ACROSS THE ISLAND.

Upon those shores of the Mediterranean where flourished of yore the genius of Greek civilization, says a writer in the "Pall Mall," there yet lingers in spots remote from the haunts of men a subtle and suggestive charm of scenery and association with the past which never fails to cast its spell over the imagination of the sojourner. The gods of Greece still live and have their being in these faerie strong holds of nature, and the natural phenomena which inspired the poetic fancy of an older day still exercise their sway over those who enter the pale of their magic influence.

If the reader, whose sympathies have not lost their vitality, will journey with me to a spot where the south western extremity of Cyprus, shaped not unlike the tail of a fish, terminates in a lofty line of rugged coast, he will discover himself in one of these painted sanctuaries. From the towering cliffs, at whose base the Mediterranean swirls in deep green surges, a stretch of upland covered with short scrub and a growth of young fir-trees sweeps down into the planes at sea-level. These, unbroken, except by the white gleam of the Salt Lake, extend for several miles until they rise and swell into the dark green bases of the Troodos mountains.

On our right, as we face the eastern panorama, the great arch of Akrotiri Bay stretches for many a mile until it reaches its furthest limit, where the southern slopes of the mountains fall down to the sea, which again to the north-west betrays itself in a line of flashing light where the breezy cliffs of ancient Curium rise out of the meadow-lands and wander off to Paphos in faint and fainter outline. Central in the picture, some forty miles away, rises the dark summit of Olympus, over which one wool-like cloudlet is resting, and piled up against him the mountain masses, with their gorges and ravines picked out in darker shadows, look solemn and watchful in the misty, sunlit distance.

In such a setting those grey heaps of stone, fragments of shattered plinth and cornice which lie near may well stir our imagination with the picture of an older day before even the great columns of the temples rolled down, or the marble gods fell from their pedestals when the square sailed triremes rode in the great blue bay, and fleets of Tyre passed on to distant Gades. And then from enchanting reveries on a more graceful era than the present, the mind is drawn to weightier considerations of human destiny, its change and decay, and even the most careless will experience a certain feeling of solemnity which, perhaps, would defy their power of analysis.

In the immediate foreground the ruined and deserted old Monastery of St. Nicholas, surrounded by the dishevelled remains of its former gardens, tells of another stage in the island story, which, in its turn, came and passed away. The lonely, wind-swept upland must have possessed many attractions for the old ascetics, whose meditations were doubtless stimulated in the midst of these scattered stone heaps, broken columns, and fragments of jasper and marble that once possessed shape and symmetry in temple and town, wharf and warehouse, bordering the inland harbour, where the galleys rode in safety from the outer storms. But in their day, as in ours, the harbour had long been a shallow lake fringed by marshland meadows and sand-dunes, the haunt of numerous wild fowl and birds of prey.

Lying upon this sunny upland, amidst the scent of the mastic bushes, the drowsy wash of the sea, and the hum of myriads of insects, while before us stretched the purple distances of mountain, plain, and shore, I discussed with my solitary companion the future of this fair island when Slav fanaticism and ambition shall decree the hour has struck for the consummation of its fancied destiny, the occupation of Palestine and the seizure of the Holy Places. Cyprus may then once more awake from her long sleep, her mountains and plains again be filled with martial pomp and circumstance, and fleets be seen upon the empty seas which ripple so idly round her coasts, as though they knew naught of the great days to be.

The astute statesman of St. Petersburg well knows the meaning of the Union Jack over the island, which is but a few hours' rush of swift transports from the great position of the Lebanon. But there being such a thing as the comity of nations, the meaning of such matters is not proclaimed from the housetops, and what signifieth the ignorance of one ephemeral generation or two of common-men?

I am quite sure these wider speculations were largely induced by some expansive force in our panoramic surroundings on this occasion. For on our ride through the woodlands from Limassol the following morning the appeal to our sympathies appeared to strike a more personal and æsthetic note. As my companion and I, followed by our black boy with the provisions, left the hotel, we set our ponies across country towards the ford lying below the soldier's camp at Polymedia.

It was one of those lovely mornings when the atmosphere is full of mysterious enthusiasm and awakening suspense, instinct with some familiar yet forgotten influence like that of lost illusions or vanished hopes, whose ghosts, may be, return to haunt these ancient homes of Saturn's golden age, and touch with spirit hands some long-lost chords still vibrant beneath one's mummified modern humanity. It is, I suppose, a sort of moral rejuvenation to which Nature subjects us, and which I don't suppose we are any the worse for.

The magic of the morning was upon us both as our ponies, full of our own eagerness, plunged up the further bank of the river, crowned by masses of anemones, crimson, heliotrope, and pink, which fluttered an obeisance in the breeze. Earlier in the year the present exiguous stream is a mighty leaping torrent, and well do I recollect in days gone by lying awake at night in the camp above and listening to its hoarse voice as it roared and rioted down its rocky channel with a thunderous crash of boulders. From the river bank we cantered through the shade of the olive woods which half concealed the little Greek village upon our right, and struck across the lowlands at as fast a pace as the late rains allowed. The lands, which had drunk deep, had donned a garb of brightest green spangled with myriads of fairest flowers. Through groves of carubs, which cloths the plains with their dwarf forests, low vistas of richred plough and emerald lawns, looking new sprung and moist among the shadow streaks, reached away on all sides to lure one on.

With every draught of the delicious atmosphere comes a new lightness of soul and body the while we pass at an easy pace through the winding avenues and open spaces of the miniature woodland. Behind, a high wall of mountains shuts out the eastern view, and away to the south-west come furtive glimpses of Akrotiri and the sea. Here in the heart of these classic woodlands, beyond the sight or sound of human nature, as the influence of the scene asserts itself more and more, we begin to catch something of the old Greek instinct which with brightly coloured fancy, born of such suspenseful solitudes, saw Nymph and Satyr skip amidst the trees, and heard the Naiad singing in the stream; or feel, as did the old-world wanderer who ventured into Nature's fastnesses, in superstitious doubt of what each turn and twist of woodland might disclose, until he heard voices grow out of the silence midst the sighing of the leaves, and caught half glimpses of faces peeping between the trees. It is not difficult to understand the enthusiasm of the old world, whose devotional gaze was long directed to the shores of this lovely island as the fitting shrine of her who was goddess of love and beauty.

It is impossible to describe every alluring detail of our ride across the Cyprian lowlands, but passing on in the deepening glory of the day through the broad river which dances down to the sea below Colossi, we plunged into billows of verdure enveloping the old Venetian village of Episcopi, where the sunlight filters bright green through the leafage as through the stained glass of minster windows, and the vermilion blossoms of the pomegranite flash like sparks of fire in the shadows. Half an hour took us to Cinium, where we spread our lunch on a headland old and grey amid the ruins of the ancient city, one of the ten Cyprus cities which once paid tribute to Sargon of Assyria. We spent the afternoon upon this haunted hill side, strewn with elegant fragments of monument and shrine and the former dwelling-places of a busy community.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FIRE AT ETON.

TWO BOYS BURNED TO DEATH.

KINDERSLEY'S HOUSE IN FLAMES.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The fire at Eton was in Kindersley's House, part of which is 200 years old. Both the boys who were burned to death were fourteen years old, and one of them was a grandson of Sir Edward Levy Lawson, the proprietor of the "Daily Telegraph."

He died peacefully from suffocation. The other perished after Mr. Kindersley and others had vainly endeavoured to break the thick bars of the windows of the cubicle.

ANTI-AUSTRIAN DEMONSTRATIONS IN ITALY.

THE GOVERNMENT ANXIOUS.

STUDENTS' RESENTMENT.

Some disquietude is beginning to be felt at the continuous anti-Austrian demonstration in many towns in Italy.

It originated in the resentment at an unimportant manifestation of students at Innsbruck against Italian students, and has now become a political movement which the Government finds difficult to control.

FRENCH OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MOORS.

TWO FORCES ON THE MOVE.

A new French force proceeds on the 9th instant to Figing and two others will simultaneously round up the troublesome tribes.

M. Jonnart proposes to keep a force in Figing district as long as the Moors are unable to preserve order.

THE POPE RECEIVES THE BISHOP OF POONA.

CATHOLICISM IN INDIA.

HIS HOLINESS AND THE DURBAR.

The Pope to-day received the Right Rev. Bernard Beider Linden, the Catholic Bishop of Poona, in private audience, and conversed on the progress of Catholicism in India. His Holiness showed great interest in the details of the Delhi Durbar.

CANADA AND GERMANY.

THE QUESTION OF FISCAL RELATIONS.

A GERMAN EXPLANATION.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

A semi-official explanation has been published in Berlin of the Customs Duties between Canada and Germany. In it it is declared that at no stage had Germany any idea of interfering in the internal relations between Great Britain and her Colonies, but merely gave effect to the provision of the existing law. It is urged that Great Britain herself laid stress on the fact that the British Colonies possessed their own Tariff systems.

SPEECH BY SIR WILLIAM WALROND.

Sir William Walrond, speaking at Tiverton, said he thought Mr. Chamberlain's proposals should be discussed in a non-Party spirit, as where the issues were so momentous to the welfare of the Empire there should be no hasty judgment, and we should not benefit the few to the injury of the many.

COUNTY CRICKET.

DEFEAT OF KENT.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Essex has beaten Kent by four wickets.

MR. A CHAMBERLAIN'S MAIL CONTRACT COMMITTEE.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3,

Mr. F. C. Holiday, Auditor of the India Office, has been appointed to represent India on Mr. Austen Chamberlain's Mail Contract Committee, Sir Arthur Fanshawe being unfortunately unable to undertake the work.

THE ETON DINNER AT SIMLA.

Those attending the Eton dinner given by Lord Curzon at Simla to-morrow (Thursday) include Colonel the Hon'ble J. Byng, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble E. Faring, Major H. S. P. Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Sandbach, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. H Kannard, Majors W. G. Wolridge Gordon, H. A. L Tagart, H. Clifton Brown, R. J. Marker, and H. H. Norman, Hon'ble M. C. A. Drummond, Messrs. J. J. Pawson, R. J. L Ogilby, R.W. Oppenheio, E. Crawshaw Williams, A. E. Parker, P. A. Duff, R. B. Wood, N. G. B. Henderson, and the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor.

THE BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

At the Beresford Polo Tournament to-day there was a large gathering, including Lady Curzon. H. E. the Viceroy's staff beat Major Marker's team by eight goals and six subsidiaries to one goal and a tie. The game between the Commander-in-Chief's staff and the Bengal Cavalry has been postponed to Friday.

MR. CHRISTOPHER JAMES, the celebrated metallurgist, has died at Swansea. He travelled all over the world, and was a close personal friend of the late Mr. J. W. Mackay, the "silver king." At one time Mr. James was a millionaire, and during his lifetime he won and lost several fortunes. His last expedition was to Damaraland.

THE INDIAN TEA CESS.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

THE LOUISIANA EXPOSITION.

TEA IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

At the first meeting of the Committee appointed to administer the Indian Tea Cess, a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the draft rules forwarded by Government, an Executive Committee was appointed to transact the ordinary business connected with the administration of the Cess, a Secretary and Assistant Secretary were appointed to the Cess Committee, and it was resolved that a bonus of 6 pies per pound be offered on four million pounds of green tea to be made during the current season, and also that a sum of Rs. 50,000 be allotted to a representation of Indian Tea at the Louisiana Exhibition, provided it be found that further support can be obtained to make a satisfactory and adequate representation in this connection.

The Hon'ble Mr. Acworth mentioned that he hoped it would be possible to raise about Rs. 26,000 in Southern India provided that the United Planters' Association of Southern India were permitted to exhibit coffee and cardamoms in addition to tea; that if brewed tea were sold brewed coffee might be sold, and that the Association might have a special show case of its own in the tea pavilion. Mr. Acworth then gave the Committee some particulars of the progress made in Southern India in the work of pushing the sale of Indian tea among the native population, the most satisfactory progress having been made.

The Executive Committee were empowered to allot the sum of Rs. 12,000 for the purpose of tea exploitation in Southern India at the rate of Rs 2,000 per month for six months, the funds to be remitted through Messrs. Parry and Co., Madras, for allocation.

Lastly, it was resolved that the actual expenses of members travelling to attend the general meeting of the Cess Committee be paid from the Cess Funds.

DEATH OF MRS. BOYLE.

Mrs. Boyle, the petitioner in the Boyle Divorce case, died from heart failure in Calcutta on Monday.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

The Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and family, with a couple of A. D. C's, leave Simla probably on the 7th instant for Naldera Ridge, returning to Simla on the 25th or 27th.

THE TILAK CASE.

SITTING RESUMED AT AURANGABAD.

POONA, JUNE 3.

Evidence in the Tilak Case was continued before the Aurangabad Commission yesterday.

Mahomed Tahar, a clerk in the Registry Office at Aurangabad, said that the adoption deed, written in Balbodh, was registered at Aurangabad on the 2nd July, the permanent registrar being on leave from the 20th to the 27th of June. The deed contained the words "Tai Maharaj's Consent," written above the signature.

Vinayek Dhongdee said that the room in which it was alleged that Tai Maharaj was confined and locked was never given into Tilak's possession. Witness personally saw the oral gift and acceptance from Jagganath by Tai Maharaj, and wrote out a Sanskrit certificate. He was present on Friday and heard the papers read out, and ate sweetmeats.

Nana Vaidya deposed to writing the draft and the adoption deed and Tai Maharaj's letter on the Friday morning. He saw papers signed, and heard them read aloud at the meeting. He saw Jagganath on Tai Maharaj's lap before she signed the letter. There were no armed guards on Thursday night in the Sikh Mandir.

THE KADUR-BERUR COLLISION.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

In passing judgment in the Kadur-Berur Railway collision case to-day, the Magistrate sentenced Panduranga Row, the Assistant Station-master, to six weeks' simple, and Signaller Venkataram Iyer to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Notice of appeal was given.

STRIKE OF SHOP-KEEPERS IN THE POONA CANTONMENT.

A strike of shop-keepers in the Cantonment started to-day as a protest against the action of the Cantonment Magistrate in sentencing two of their number to one day's simple imprisonment. A large number of shop-keepers were brought up for causing obstruction by allowing goods to protrude beyond their shop premises. The first two, one of whom was a picture-frame maker and the other a cloth merchant, were sentenced as above. In the case of the latter the man said that he had to put back his house when re-building for the purpose of widening the road and was given no compensation for the land thus surrendered, which, he said, he thought he had a right to use by putting a chair on it. The other men were fined small amounts. Shortly after the sentences were passed, the majority of the shops were closed. Two men only who were sentenced were detained in court till the Magistrate rose, which, it being morning office, was about 12-45 p.m. The shops, however, remained closed throughout the day. Several attempts were made to induce the people to resume business but they refused. Many smaller shops reopened this evening, and it is thought likely that business will be resumed to-morrow morning.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT S. FALA.

The hired transport Sofala, Captain J. R. P. Alexander, which has been chartered by the Admiralty to bring back the Abbotabad Mountain Battery from Aden, sailed yesterday for Aden with the following details on board:—One native officer, and 8 men, 23rd Bombay Rifles; one agent, Supply and Transport Corps; 13 men, 11 women, and 12 children, Army Hospital Corps; 2 followers, and one charger.

SUGAR COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

NEW LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Legislation in connection with the sugar countervailing duties is about to be introduced into the Viceroy's Council to replace the existing Act which comes to an end on the 31st August next. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have deputed Mr. Marshall Reid, and the Bengal Chamber will be represented by Mr. Cable, and they are to consult with the Government of India at Simla on this important subject. It will be remembered that in his Budget speech last March Sir Montagu Turner, speaking as the representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, advised that India should remain outside the Brussels Convention, and should continue the present countervailing duties until such time as the bounty-fed sugar remaining in stock in Europe shall have been worked off. He pointed out that if this be not done the Indian cane crushing and sugar refining industries on which considerable fresh capital has recently been embarked will be liable to suffer from the unfair competition of sugar manufactured with the assistance of bounties on the continent of Europe.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

MR. J. F. FINLAY APPOINTED MEMBER.

It is officially announced that his Majesty the King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. J. F. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, as a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

A MADRAS DENTAL SURGEON'S AFFAIRS.

SUED BY HIS WIFE.

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

Mr. James Short, the Solicitor on behalf of Mrs. Marion Thornton Egbert, wife of Dr. J. W. Egbert, Dental Surgeon and American Consul at Madras, filed a suit yesterday in the Small Causes Court against her husband for the recovery of Rs. 1,200 for arrears of maintenance due under a deed of separation, under which defendant undertook to pay Rs. 400 per mensem for the support of his wife and child.

Mrs. Egbert in her affidavit said that Dr. Egbert had already taken train to Colombo en route for America, where he intended to remain two years and take his degree in medicine.

His Honour, Mr. R. B. Michell, granted a conditional attachment upon Dr. Egbert's movable properties in Madras before judgment, and directed the notice of issue upon defendant to be addressed to Colombo, returnable within 14 days.

SEVERE THUNDERSTORM AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, JUNE 3.

During the severe thunderstorm this afternoon a sepoy sentry on the main gate of the Prime Minister's residence was struck and was removed unconscious. His rifle was destroyed, the bayonet being splintered. A tree in the vicinity was also struck.

BANGALORE POINT TO POINT RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The second point to point races of the season provided two events—a sweepstake each for horses and ponies. Ten entered for the former, which was won by Mr. Anketell Jones of the Carabiniers. There were eight starters in the pony event, Mr. Graham, of the 3rd Madras Lancers, coming home first. About forty people were out.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

FIRST ENTRIES.

The first entries for the Bangalore Races next month are not up to expectations. The waler events have filled well, but the entries for Arabs are disappointing The Maharajah's Cup this year takes the place of the old Bangalore Cup, the biggest prize of the meeting.

THE MYSORE MEETING.

The final entries for the Mysore Meeting this month have been most encouraging.

INVESTITURE OF THE CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI.

ARRIVAL OF THE POLITICAL AGENT, KOLHAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMKHANDI, JUNE 3.

The Political Agent, Kolhapur, with eleven European guests, came here to install the Chief with full powers to-morrow noon. The Jath and Southern Mahratha Chiefs and the Sangli and Mala administrators have also come. The arrangements are perfect. The Durbar Hall and triumphal arches have been tastefully decorated.

MR. R. HUMPREYS, Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and Mr. W. MacDonald, Superintending Engineer, will be placed on special duty at Simla about the middle of next month for the purpose of revising the Punjab Famine Code.

MR GROVER, the specialist lately brought from Home to inquire into the alleged smoke nuisance in Calcutta, has completed his investigations on the spot, and, having conferred with the Bengal Government at Darjeeling is now on a visit to Simla to discuss the matter with the Government of India.

WE regret to learn that Sir Hugh Barnes, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, was rather unwell all last week, and at present has slight fever, the result of the damp weather at Maymyo and of continued overwork. His proposed trip to Lushio this week has consequently been postponed.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Hall of the Bombay Municipality, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. W. L. Harvey, and Mr. R. P. Masani, Acting Municipal Secretary.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to state that some additional benches are required to be placed in different parts of the Victoria Gardens, especially near the Bandstand. I think that 50 additional benches should be provided. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of such benches, partitioned off into four seats, at Rs. 25. The total cost of the 50 benches will, therefore, be Rs. 1,250. As there is no Budget provision for the purpose I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs.1,250 from Surplus Cash Balances which amounts to Rs.2,03,264 as shown in the memorandum circulated with the Agenda of the Corporation for the month of May."

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation for sanction.

THE HOUSING OF HALALKHORES.

The Committee considered the first report of their Sub-Committee, appointed on the 24th September, 1902, to consider and report on the Commissioner's proposal to take on a lease, for ten years, for the accommodation of Municipal halalkhores, a chawl to be newly built at Vaipakady, and on the question whether it would not be desirable for the Municipality to have their own buildings for housing their halalkhores. In their report the Sub-Committee stated:—"As the Standing Committee are aware the lease for the chawl at Osmercady at present occupied by these halalkhores expires on the 5th February, 1904, and as the Municipality has not got the option of renewal, the question of housing them requires to be urgently settled. In the Commissioner's letter, dated the 13th September, 1902, the Standing Committee were recommended to accept an offer received from Messrs. Cassum Rahimtoola and Sons to build a chawl consisting of 104 rooms at Vaipakhady and to let it for a period of not less than ten years to the Municipality for the accommodation of the halalkoores on a rental of Rs. 400 per mensem, inclusive of all taxes. Subsequently a fresh letter from Messrs. Cassum Rahimtoola and Sons has been placed before the Sub-Committee, in which they offer to build a chawl consisting of 207 rooms, and to let it to the Municipality for a rent of Rs. 800 per mensem, and reduced the period of lease from 10 to 5 years. The Sub-Committee however, do not think it advisable to recommend the acceptance of this offer, as they have after careful consideration of the subject come to the conclusion that it would be desirable for the Corporation to have their own quarters for the housing of Municipal halalkhores in B Ward. From reports received by them from the Commissioner they learn that suitable sites in the locality can be purchased for the purpose, and that the cost of constructing suitable quarters for 200 halalkhores in that ward will be about Rs. 1,11,000, the annual charge on account of which sum compares very favourably with the amount of rent that the Municipality would have to pay for hired quarters. Moreover, the Sub-Committee consider that quarters constructed by the Municipality will be superior in point of construction and sanitary arrangement to those built by private parties for being let out to the Municipality. The Sub-Committee are therefore of opinion, which is concurred in by the Commissioner, that the Corporation should be recommended to sanction the construction of Municipal quarters for the B Ward halalkhores on such sites in the locality as may be deemed suitable, the cost being for the present met from surplus loan balances pending subsequent adjustment against such funds as may be finally provided for the work of constructing quarters for Municipal halalkhores and bigaris in the different wards of the city. The question of providing accommodation for the halalkhores and bigaris in the other wards of the city is still under consideration in regard to which the Sub-Committee will submit a further report."

On the motion of Sir Bhalchandra, seconded by Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, the report was approved and adopted.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the report of the Executive Health Officer for the first quarter of 1903. The following are the extracts from the report:—

The total number of deaths during the quarter was 20,729 or 2,535 more than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. In my quarterly report for the 1st quarter of 1902, I mentioned that the 1st quarter of the year was that of the highest mortality, due to the climatic condition and the seasonal rise of plague. These conditions in addition to over-crowding, combined with an epidemic of small-pox and measles, entirely account for the increase in the mortality during the past quarter.

OVERCROWDING.

The other influences at work are the overcrowding in parts of the city owing to want of suitable accommodation for the poor and the increase in the infant mortality. Schemes for improving insanitary areas must necessarily press severely on the poorer classes unless temporary accommodation is provided for them, as their houses being demolished they are bound to overcrowd the remaining houses in the same locality; as the rents are increased, many families have to live together, thus increasing the risk of spreading diseases and polluting the air of already thickly populated houses which reduces the vitality not only of the parents but especially of the infant. The only permanent remedy for the over crowding is cheap dwellings for the poor in parts of the City where land is cheaper and facilities for the labouring classes to get backwards and forwards to their work by special working men trains and cheap fares. I have already approached the Railway Company on this question but without any satisfactory result. In my report to you last year on this subject, I went fully into the causes of the high infant mortality, and suggested some remedies, most of which can only be applied when the poor people are better housed and fed. In addition to this, I am strongly of opinion that much of loss of infant life is due to negligence and ignorance. During the past year we have offered facilities to the poor to enable them to obtain free medical relief, but we can only reach a small number; we shall never get at the true cause of every death until a death certificate is insisted upon before disposal of the body of infants or adults, and no check can be made on the cause of death of infants until the poorer people know that this certificate will be insisted on, and that it can be obtained free of cost to all those who cannot afford to pay for it. The presence of plague, small-pox, and measles, and the infant mortality, added to the condition of climate I have referred to; account for the present high mortality. The exigencies of the climate we cannot but be with, but it ought not and would not be of such vital importance if the people were properly housed.

PLAGUE AND ITS CHECK.

The only really valuable method we have of checking the spread of plague, is by removing the infected to hospital or thoroughly isolating them, and the contacts to an uninfected locality and preventing any communication with infected areas. In no case, where this has been thoroughly done, has plague continued to spread. If we could remove 300,000 people from infected houses in Bombay for six months. Isolate cases as they occur, keep the vacated houses empty, thoroughly disinfect them, demolish the insanitary quarters, prevent immigration from infected areas, plague would be under control and soon disappear. On a small scale this is what we are doing now, and the results show that plague does not spread among people who leave infected areas for uninfected camps unless introduced from without. The same rooms which are vacated and disinfected are again re-infected, either by new tenants or by old infective material which no disinfection can reach or from an adjoining room either by rats or vermin or by the dormant organisms. The same houses are disinfected every year and many times while plague recurs. We must therefore consider it a disease of locality and endeavour to find some means of reducing its vitality by abolishing the places where it thrives and thus gradually exterminating it. The geographical position of the city is such that great difficulties arise. The commercial prosperity and the facilities for the working classes being close to their work, have to be considered. Their wages being low, the cost of food not decreasing, and rents rising it is impossible to expect those people to willingly go away from their work unless there is some compensating condition. The north of Island could, provide space for thousands but for five month in the year it is either under water or cultivations. Both of these difficulties could be removed by enterprising engineering and the distance that people have to travel lessened by cheap trains and trams. To do this will take some years, in the meantime the condition favouring plague remain. But supposing it were possible to provide accommodation for even more than one in Back Bay on floating houses or piers where the people could go backwards and forwards to work where each and every person could be under supervision, every case of sickness reported and every death verified where they would get fresh air and sunlight, water for washing free, what a benefit it would be to the people and the City. The plague for want of suitable conditions and soil would die and the rate for the same reason would disappear. The sewers and soil and air would rest.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TREASURE TROVE IN A BURMESE TEMPLE.

INTERESTING FINDS.

IN one of four Pagodas built by the Queen of Naung lawgra (the eldest son of Alompra) in Shwebo treasures of great historical interest have been found. The treasure had lain buried in the Chamber for the last 140 years. At the bottom of the Chamber, nearly covered with dust, were relics and other objects fixed in a layer of mortar on which they had apparently been placed while it was still wet in order to make them stand up. In the right top corner was a glass pagoda, under which were two or three enclosed boxes intended for relics, but none were found in them. In the left top corner was a kyaung of brass. Next to the pagoda were a number of silver and brass figures of Gautama, and many representations of the Bodhi-tree. Below these were three or four brass guns and next to these nearly in the centre of the Chamber, was a bowl containing several enclosed boxes with relics. There were also several brass boats with rowers, with the usual gold and silver flowers. They were separated into objects of religious significance and purely secular or historical objects; the religious objects being kept placed on a wide shelf and protected by a bamboo trellis. Of the religious objects the most important is; perhaps, a saris enclosed in a rich outer bowel of brass, copper, or pinchback gold set with emeralds and the inner of amber; inside the amber bowl is a small quantity of the gravel, with a few small pearls and pieces of gold which the pious Buddhist regards as relics of the body of Buddha. There were silver boxes, one apparently of Maltese work and another crescent-shaped, a silver candle-holder, gold and silver leaves with inscriptions, and many other interesting objects. The secular objects embraced a large number of curiosities. The idea apparently of the pious builders of the pagoda was to enclose within them a historical collection which is now of the greatest interest as showing the dresses of soldiery, the kinds of weapons used, various forms of boats and rafts, and many other contemporary objects. Most of the figures and models are of brass, but some are of copper and others of silver. There are numerous soldiers engaged in warlike exercises, some with long coats and three cornered hats of regulation pattern are kneeling on one knee taking aim with their rifles, others differently attired are practising in a rather feeble way, with lances. One figure, which looks like an English Admiral, with cocked hat, is seated behind a sort of brass cannon about to fire it off. What is to be done with these treasures is not yet decided, but it is hoped that whatever is done with the purely religious objects, the historical figures at least will be preserved in some suitable place, where they can be seen and studied.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

PROTEST BY THE S. P. C. A.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals having objected to allow student-quarters to be built in the compound of the present Veterinary College on the ground of the Society, the Government has addressed the following letter to the Secretary:—

In reply to your letter No. 3 of the 10th February, I am directed to point out that the Governor-in-Council is unable to comprehend the precise object with which it has been submitted. If it represents the matured view of the Trustees, it will apparently be impossible to carry on the arrangements defined in the deed of the 1st, February, 1890; but it seems more probable that there has been some misapprehension, as it appears unlikely that the Committee desire the removal of the College from the Hospital grounds, which would clearly be injurious to both and contrary to the benevolent intentions of the donor of the estate. It is hoped that in future a different tone may be adopted in correspondence with Government, which has always desired the maintenance of friendly relations with the Society, as it has recognised the good work which it is doing.

The Governor-in-Council understands that ever since the establishment of the College certain rooms in the upper storey have been used as residential quarters by a member of the College Staff. At one time they were occupied by the Vice-Principal, at another by the Principal, and latterly by the Farrier Sergeant. The arrangement does not appear to be inconsistent with the lease, nor does it seem that there has lately been any change of practice to warrant the complaint in paragraph 1 of the letter under reply.

Paragraph 2 of your letter seems to indicate a disposition to make a grievance of the very considerate which Government has shown towards the feelings of the supporters of the Society. The money spent by Government upon the erection of the post mortem,' and dissection rooms has, however, not been wasted seeing that the former room is still used for the purpose for which it was erected and the latter is used as a bone-room.

The statements made in paragraph 3 of your letter under reply are, to a great extent, a repetition of complaints that were made on behalf of the Society nearly ten years ago. They were replied to in Government letters to your address, Nos. 2191 of 11th October, 1893, and 1833 of 12th September, 1894 to which no exception was taken by the Society. The repetition does not seem to the Governor-in-Council to strengthen the Society's case. But with reference to the last sentence of paragraph 3 of your letter, I am to enquire whether the Trustees allege that vivisection has been practised in the Laboratory in contravention of the terms of the lease of 10th May, 1895. If that is so, I am to ask that Government may be furnished with particulars, in order that they may take due notice of such disobedience to orders which the Principal reports to have been regularly observed.

I am to say that the Governor-in-Council finds it hard to understand how the Society can have thought itself debarred from extending the Hospital by an obiter dictum in one of the Principal's annual reports. If it found itself unable to overcome the objections of the Principal, it had only to ask for the friendly offices of Government who have always been ready to facilitate the work of the Society. It must not be forgotten that the interests of the College and of the Hospital are identical inasmuch as the teaching at the former will be efficient in proportion to the opportunities of study afforded by the latter.

Government, I am to say, are advised that there is ample room for Students quarters in the Hospital compound, and that, whereas the site referred to in your letter No. 5 of 7th February last, is not suitable as a site for Students quarters, the site asked for in my letter No. 34 of 14th January last, is not open to objection on sanitary grounds. In these circumstances, I am to suggest that the question should be referred to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the Executive Engineer, the Principal of the College, and a member appointed by the Committee, who should visit the ground and discuss the matter and report at to the most suitable arrangement. The Committee on consideration of the report would be in a better position to deal with the subject and could then communicate their views to Government, bearing in mind the desirability in the public interests of providing suitable quarters for the students in the manner least likely to cause inconvenience.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. CALEDONIEN.

THE following passengers will sail to-day (Thursday) the 4th Inst., at 4 P.M., per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonian, for Marseilles &c., from the Victoria Dock No. 3 direct. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 3-3 P.M. sharp. Native servants and ayahs, and Dock-passengers must be at the P. Dock disinfecting shed at 2 P.M. with all their baggage:—

Allarkhia Mr J H
Barbosa Mr P A
Bornushaux Mr
Combe Mr F
Costa da Bruto Lt
David Mr C M
Diddock Mr
Figueredo Mr Silva
Fernandes Mr J R
Fraser Mr and Mrs 3 daughters and son
Begum Mr
Grey Lt Col A
Green Mrs
Hyde Mr
Harris Mr W
Hardeman Mr
Laverton Mr H C
MacLean Mr
Morris Mrs
Mitchell Lt R F
Mac Swiney Lt
Paget Lt R E
Patmori Mr E
Teane Mr
Tobet Mr P M
Tobit Mr P P
Perolle Mr, Mrs and infant
Piglouske Mr A
Strelbitsky Col J J
Scalla Mr Mrs and infant
Suffren Cte de
Warden Mr S D
Schulmann Mr
Jukes Mr H J
Martinetti Mr
Corre Mr

FOR ADEN—Mr and Mrs Abdul Kayam and 4 children.

THERE appears to be some misunderstanding about certain lands in the Nizam's territory taken up for the Kurnool Cuddapah Canal. The Madras Government proposed the appointment of a fresh Commission to enquire into and settle the matter. The papers on the subject were submitted to H. H. the Nizam, who has commanded that a Commission, composed of two Officers of the Madras Government and two of the Nizam's Government should, as proposed by H. E. the Governor of Madras in Council, be appointed to settle and demarcate the lands in the Nizam's territory occupied by the Madras Canal Irrigation Co.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

BLACKMAILING POLICE EXPOSED.

M. COMBES AND THE CLERICS.

CHINA IN PARIS.

PARIS, MAY 15.

MONDAY was a good day for the cause of liberty in France. That abominable institution, the "police des mœurs," which rests upon two pillars, blackmail and perjury, has been shown up at the Paris Municipal Council in its native hideousness. M. Forrissier, of the "Lanterne," his sister, and his fiancee, the victims of the sworn "souteneurs" of the Prefecture de Police, have been triumphantly avenged, and the two ladies, who are the objects of sympathy of all Paris, may console themselves that the insults offered to them by the police will have served to draw attention to the iniquities under which their unfortunate sisters suffer. The "Lanterne" is to be congratulated upon the spirit with which it has seen this affair through, in spite of the ill-will of the prefect of Police, M. Lepine, who tried to save his men by defaming their victims. He has now dismissed the two guilty "agents des mœurs," but it is too late. He will probably have to resign, and it will serve him right. The whole Paris Press has sided with the "Lanterne." The "Matin," for instance, which is a conspicuously moderate organ, says that the Prefect, after three days' hesitation, has at length opened his eyes to a fact that was clear from the outset to everyone but himself, viz., that M. Forrissier was telling the truth, and that his own police were telling lies. The institution of "agents des mœurs" will have to be suppressed. "It is notorious," writes the "Matin," "absolutely notorious that the members of the "police des mœurs" are for the greater part much more dangerous and mischievous characters than those they are supposed to watch." The "Matin" writes again: "This department of the police is a standing menace to peaceful, law-abiding citizens, and the best way to reform this hateful institution is by extinguishing it. The Prefecture de Police appears indeed in a very sorry position. The two "agents des mœurs," "Yon and Goblet having discovered their mistake, instead of offering apologies, arrested M. Forrissier on a charge of assaulting the police. This is exactly what has been done hundreds of times before; only this time the victim had a newspaper at his back.

Several people called at the police-station to be heard as witnesses. The police in this, as on many other occasions, behaved like cowards. They turned three independent witnesses out of the station with a blow on the face—always, relying upon the fact that their unsupported word is evidence in a Law Court. The two agents des mœurs then invented a cock-and-bull story to the effect that they had arrested two prostitutes, but had never laid hands on the two ladies. Two unfortunates were procured, who came and confirmed this story. M. Lepine was the only man in Paris who believed it. He might have stuck to it longer; only the two prostitutes blabbed, and told how You called on them and made up their story for them. We are always compelled to say ditto to anything the police choose to say. We are the weaker party, and it is never any use to try and hold our own.

Monday's sitting of the Municipal Council reminded one of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Henri Turot, a Radical Councillor, a young man with a very promising career, interpellated the Prefect upon the recent police scandal. He spoke vigorously, and yet with self-restraint, and divided as the Council is by deep differences, it was apparent M. Turot had the ear of all parties. The Prefect's reply to M. Turot's interpellation was a full admission. He said he had been abominably deceived by his subordinates. The two guilty agents des mœurs had been dismissed. A resolution of no confidence in the Prefect was carried unanimously.

M. Combes will be back from Pons on Sunday. He has gone there to take a little rest, and to be out of the way of Deputies friendly to Religious Orders marked for suppression. He gave way in the matter of the Lourdes Grotto to Deputy Fould, and has been greatly attacked for letting himself be talked round. Before the Prime Minister went to the country he refused to authorise 1,000 convent schools for girls, and gave orders for the closing of 3,000, because the Superiors had not asked for authorisation within the time prescribed by law. The demands of 500 for leave to teach will be booked into on his return. The demands of the 3,000 which devote themselves to hospitals and asylums and combine the school with the workshop are to stand over. Should the Government remain in office it will stiffen the law for the inspection of such convents. If it go out, there will probably be a Clemenceau Ministry that would come in pledged to abrogate the Concordat. In that case, M. Buisson would probably be Minister of Public Instruction. He is the greatest French authority on primary instruction, and regards the teaching Order as a "trust" which renders all private competition impossible. He is a man of cool judgment, great experience, and has weight in the Chamber and the Press. He is fellow worker of M. Victor Charbonel, an ex-priest, on "La Raison," a journal warmly supported by M. Clemenceau. Should the Chamber refuse to accept the list of women's congregations or orders that M. Combes will table on his return, there will still be nine hundred in France. They are engaged in teaching upwards of eight hundred thousand girls, not to speak of the classes in convents of the Good Shepherd or other orphanages. M. Buisson, speaking about the cry of persecution, contested its sincerity. Under the Waldeck-Rousseau law but one-tenth of the monk's schools will be suppressed. The Marists have been one of the bodies most severely dealt with. But up to the present the Brethren of the Christian Doctrine (Christian Brothers) have not been interfered with. They form a teaching corps numbering eighteen thousand. M. Buisson almost thinks it a mistake to have suppressed the Marists unless the Christian Brothers were also dissolved. They and the Marists were in as keen rivalry as the Jesuits and the Eudists, who, by the way, had, the honour of educating the three sons of the ex-Imperial Princess of Brazil. M. Buisson thinks that the effect of the Tremblot and Combes laws will be, should no further legislation complete them, to concentrate power to teach in the hands of a few strongly-organized bodies who have been rid of a number of rivals that held them down. It is utter folly in a democratic Republic seeking to live according to the light of science, to allow religious Orders to teach. But every Catholic who does not belong to such an Order and is duly qualified to teach should be free to open a school, on condition that he employed no monks as assistants. A Catholic layman may be as good a citizen as a Free Thinker, Jew, or Protestant, but a monk cannot. He is bound to obey all orders from Rome, and his country is his Order. His obedience to his Superior is absolute, and, in short, he has renounced all natural rights that make a man a citizen.

The little white-walled town of Rochefort is agog with expectation, and on Monday at nine all those of its inhabitants who were not fortunate enough to get an invitation crowded round the entrance way to M. Viaud's house to see the Chinese Empress Ou-Tse-Thio, an empress for a single evening only. The invitations, quaintly decorated on their gilt-edged cards with Chinese dragons, ran as follows:—

Monsieur et Madame PIERRE LOTI.

Prient M. ..... de leur faire l'honneur de venir passer la soiree chez eux le onze Mai, 1903.

Prient instante de prendre le costume Chinois.

Prient aussi d'arriver entre 9 heures et 9 heures 45, sa Majeste Chinoise la jeune Imperatrice Ou-Tse Thio s'etant annonces pour 10 heures precises.

Pierre Loti, or, if you prefer it, Capitaine de Fregate Chinoise is Julien Viaud, lives up to his pseudonym of flower which loves to blush unseen. From year's end to year's end he lives a quiet, almost a monastic life in the wonder-house which he has built out of the old house in Rochefort where he first saw the light. He goes out to his duties at the arsenal each day, but speaks to as few people as he can, and avoids even conversation with his comrades, except upon questions, of duty. Once every two years or so, however, the wonder-house is thrown open to a multitude of guests, and always in some strikingly original fashion. This year, it is a Chinese pagoda which is to be inaugurated. It has been

built out beyond the Moroccan mosque, which Pierre Loti inaugurated some years since, and it is said to be a marvel beyond all else in this house of marvels, which contains a Louis XVI. salon, a hall in the style of the Middle Ages, where some years ago Pierre Loti gave a fete which is still talked about in Paris, a throne-room Louis XI., and the Moroccan Mosque, which was brought back from Morocco by the writer piece by piece, and was twice built, for the first time the workmen made it face the wrong way round, and Loti had it down and built it up again. The inauguration of the Chinese pagoda was charming, and as Orientalists Loti himself could wish. The servants, host and hostess, and the guests were all be garbed authentically in Chinese dress, and through the scented gardens, as the clock strikes ten, a cortege bearing Chinese paper lanterns—led by the children at its head—strew rose petals beneath the feet of Cu-Tse-Thin, who will declare the new pagoda open in the purest of Chinese. Even the supper is to be served in Chinese fashion, and Loti has been at immense pains to procure such delicacies as sharks' fins, swallows, nests, and other dishes which are favourites in China. The trains to Rochefort from Paris were like a Repetition Generale at the Francais, and Rochefort or rather the small corner of it in the Rue de Charzy where Pierre Loti lives, was a corner of the Boulevard cum China. But no doubt Mme. Chrysantheme was somewhat surprised at many of the costumes, for some of the guests, particularly the ladies, have declared their preference for the Kimono, over the silken pantaloons worn by the Chinese ladies and the Parisienne's idea of Japanese costume is certainly not strictly Japanese.

The word chic so often uttered by the French appears to be as difficult to define as "the salt of the earth." It is neither nobility nor distinction, nor beauty nor opulence, nor wit: it is chic. It is chic to be noble, but all nobles are not chic. In recent years in France what has been considered very chic, so far as education goes, is to have a private tutor first and to finish with the Jesuits or the Dominicans. It is chic to play at billiards: dominoes are not chic. A Parisian who is concerned in politic is looked upon as anything but chic. The late Duc de Morny was considered the most chic man of his time, while the late M. Challemel-Lacour was without that quality. Gambetta was never chic, but his speeches and his compliments to women often were. Parisian ladies think it is very chic to go to the Palais de Glace in the winter and drink tea. French chic men drink cocktails, are inveterate gamblers, and dress a l'anglaise. They never mention the word money, and never ask a friend the price of a thing; but they will drive as hard a bargain as anybody in a shop if they are alone. If they are not alone they will not discuss the price of an article. They never talk about what they do, it being understood in their sphere that nobody does anything. The Word chic, in the sense in which it is used by artists, and applied, finally, to any person or thing bearing a certain indefinable superiority is said to be derived from the German word schick or Geschick, meaning skill dexterity, talent, or knack. It has been maintained that chick was derived from Chique, the name of a pupil of the great painter David, who died at the age of eighteen, and for whom the master had a particular affection, and whom he used to cite as an example to his other pupils. Unfortunately this ingenious etymology is entirely without foundation. In the register of the atelier of David, from its opening in 1768 to 1816, the date of David's exile, the name Chique does not appear. Seeing that there have always been German students in the paris ateliers, the derivation of chic from the German schick or Geschick seems not improbable.

May is the popular month for marriages in France among the masses, and this year is proving no exception to the rule. In Paris, Saturday is the day generally chosen, probably because Sunday is a holiday. Early in the morning you see in the streets landaus and barouches, driven by coachmen with white gloves and white favours in their coats. Around the doors of the houses of the brides are gathered all the concierges of the quarter, and all the badauds who happen to be near. The first visit is to the Mairie, where in the salle des marriages, the mayors arrange the different wedding parties in the order of their arrival. Until the Mayor arrives, the time is passed in staring and whispered comments. At the church there is a crowd, mostly of women, under the porch. Then, after the ceremony in the church, comes the bouillon de la marriee, or wedding breakfast, a very slight affair, to be followed by a drive in the Bois de Boulogne or to a spot such as Nogent-sur-Marne. At the latter place on Saturday afternoon, it was interesting to witness how little it took to amuse the numerous wedding parties. With a glass of wine and a pianist to play them a polka or two, they seem perfectly happy. It is customary that each member of the party, no matter how old he or she may be, shall, during the afternoon or evening, join in one of the dances. It was amusing to watch an old lady whom was not a day less than eighty dance a polka with the bride as if it was the most natural thing in the world. After the assembly have had a drink at one cafe they jump into their carriages or brakes, generally the latter, and drive to another, and so on until it is time to return to Paris. Among the proletaires who cannot afford a mode of conveyance, the wedding party strolls about in all sorts of odd quarters; some go to the Louvre, others to the Morgue, of all places in the world, and others to the Pere Lachaise to see the tombs of Heloise and Abelard. At six or seven o'clock the wedding guests sit down to a dinner at from three to four francs a head. The restaurants around the Porte Maillot are famous for their wedding dinners, as are also those at Palais Royal. At desert there is singing, after a fashion, and the evening winds up with some rather irregular dancing to a much worse-for-wear piano.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	9	9	21
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	2	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	9	6	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	5	4	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	13
Total	31	31	114
Total plague deaths to date	261,601	113,511	
Same date last year	16	15	83

A MUSICAL play was given at New York by the Society for the Advancement of the Deaf and Dumb. All the actors and actresses were deaf mutes, and sang their songs on their fingers while the conductor beat time.

Two little children, brother and sister, while at play, fell into the floating harbour at Bristol. A lad named Jewell, aged fifteen years, dived after them, and brought first the girl and then the boy safely to land. Altogether Jewell has saved seven lives.

WOMEN electors can completely control the seats in sixteen out of the twenty-five Federal constituencies in the State of Victoria, Australia. There are 70,786 female and only 60,763 male voters in the sixteen constituencies. The lists for the other nine electorates have not yet been prepared.

THE first international exhibition to be held in Greece will be opened at Athens on June 3, and will last six months. The largest exhibition section after that of Greece itself will be the Turkish section, those of Austria and France coming next. The British exhibits will consist mainly of engines, ship-models, and guns; the German are described as very varied, while the American section is insignificant.

NAGPUR NOTES.

OUR Correspondent at Nagpur writing on Tuesday, says:—A few heavy showers of rain fell during the week, and the heat has not been so great during the past few days. On Sunday, the 24th instant, a very heavy shower of rain fell accompanied with lightning and thunder. In the small village in the vicinity of the Maharajbagh a cow was struck by lightning and killed. The change in the weather is so far agreeable as the heat has been reduced, but it is to be hoped that the monsoon showers will come in time and that the rainfall will be abundant.

In the two small villages of Kota and Sheodinarayen in the Bilaspur District cholera has broken out, and has claimed a few victims. Recently there have been no cases, but it is necessary that precautions should be taken in regard to the water supply, as the people in this district are accustomed to drinking impure water; and this is mainly the cause of cholera. Famine relief works are being carried on in the Chhatisgarh Division on a small scale at present, and it is essential that the relief workers should be supplied with pure drinking water, that is to say that the water in the wells at the site of the works should be purified.

A case of burglary of a most daring character occurred in the Punjabi Lines on the night of Wednesday last. The house of a Punjabi employee of the Workshops, named Ass Singh, Mistry, was broken into on the night in question, and a big box said to have contained cash and ornaments to the value of nearly Rs. 4,000 stolen. The following morning the box was found lying in an unfrequented corner of Motibagh with all its contents abstracted. The occurrence has been reported to the police.

Privilege leave for three months has been granted to Mr. W. Pasley, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur. During the recent outbreak of plague in the City Mr. Pasley had exceptionally hard work to do, and, therefore, well deserves the respite which he has obtained.

During a heavy shower of rain which fell at Kamptee on Friday evening, the 22nd instant, several men who were out in the open country took shelter under a large banyan tree. Immediately the rain stopped, there was a loud thunderclap resembling the discharge from a battery of cannon, and a thunderbolt fell near the tree, killing one man outright and stunning six others. On Friday evening, the 22nd instant, a heavy shower of rain fell, and it was accompanied by terrific thunder and vivid flashes of lightning. The lightning struck a Jain temple in the Ilwari, destroying a part of the masonry and breaking a large stone image of a Hindu god placed inside the temple. The Jain Hindus appear to be much agitated at this calamity, which they regard as a visible manifestation of the wrath of their deities.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Fine Arts Examination of the Calcutta University:—St. Francis de Sales' School, Second Division—D'Souza, P. J. Third Division—D'Souza, J. G. The following candidates have passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University:—St. Joseph's Convent, Second Division—Angelina Paul. St. Francis de Sales' School. Second Division—S. G. D'Souza, Cosmas Fernandes, Damian Fernandes, J. R. Godfrey, C. J. Mayberry, J. Thomas, D. Southwell, and Piedy Wasudeo Naidu. Second Division—F. Costello. Third Division—A. Braddeley, Abednego Job (Teacher), and S. D. Perreira.

It is noticed from the mortality returns of the Health Officer that the total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 23rd May, 1903, was 71 against 74 and 82 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 27. There were 8 deaths from plague against 13. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints, amounted to 11 and 2, respectively, against 10 and 4 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·4 per mille per annum against 23·7, the mean of the last five years. The total number of births registered during the week was 47, the rates being 19·4 per mille per annum.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The removal of 300,000 people from the thickly crowded parts would leave a number which could be easily dealt with—the filthy houses would be removed, the streets become clean, and soil would become dry, and the Improvement Trust have scope for their improvements. This may appear a large undertaking, but apart from the money difficulty, it is perfectly feasible. It is only the working class we have to provide for, and the houses they vacate are for the most part of such a character as should be condemned. The undertaking may appear gigantic and at first sight impossible. There are many difficulties, but all can be overcome, the only way to exterminate plague is to take away its power of attack. The only way to do then is to remove the cause rather than allow another seven years to pass and continue to spend lakhs of rupees annually in disinfecting houses that have been disinfected fifty times over. Exclusive of 434 still-born, 20,729 deaths were registered during the quarter as compared with 31,144 in the corresponding quarter of the last year, equal to an annual death rate of 100·84 per 1,000, calculated on the census population of 1901, being 11,031 more than in the last quarter and 2,585 more than in the corresponding three months of the past year.

The report, after giving details of deaths from other diseases, stated that during the quarter under review 21,382 patients were treated at the Municipal Dispensaries, and 12,172 houses were visited by the nurses working under the District Registrar.

Sir Bhalchandra congratulated the Health Officer for his having taken practical steps in furnishing the report.

Dr. N. N. Katrak complained that there had been a good deal of overcrowding created by the operations of the Improvement Trust, and it could be seen from the report that wherever overcrowding existed the mortality increased. The insanitary condition of some of the houses was also a cause of the disease. The Health Officer should have put forward some definite scheme and not thrown out suggestions which would create false hopes.

Mr. T. W. Caffe observed that the working classes were at a great difficulty to get dwelling places when they were turned out of their houses. Some accommodation should be provided for them in the health camps. The poorer people were much more entitled to live there than the other people at the expense of the Municipality. The people living at the canpon the Kennedy Sea Face could very well afford to pay for healthy dwelling places.

After some further discussion the report was recorded, and the Committee adjourned.

THE SIMLA MOHURRAM RIOT.

FOUR MAHOMEDANS CONVICTED.

THE serious Mohurram Riot which disturbed Simla last winter has, says the "Pioneer," been under prolonged Magisterial investigation with the result that for want of what was considered convincing evidence of identification only four out of the 30 Mahomedans arrested by the Police have been convicted, and even in their case the charge was amended from rioting to causing simple hurt, with sentence of three months imprisonment in each case. It is illustrative of the suspiciousness and even incredulity of Magistrates concerning Police evidence unsupported by independent witnesses that such a virtual collapse of the prosecution should be possible in the peculiar circumstances of this case. The rioters were actually caught red-handed. A crowd of fanatical Shahs, whose feelings had been excited against the Sunnis in the manner familiar in Mohurrum time, fell upon the first available victim, Sunni boy apparently intent on beating him to death. The Police who were fully prepared for the outbreak and who indeed were armed with buckshot which they were quite ready to use in an emergency, made a cordon round the rioters, rescued the Sunni boy and arrested 33 Shiahs on the spot. In such a case it would seem hardly possible that questions of identification could arise at all; but Mr. Gibson the Investigating Magistrate after hearing a mass of conflicting evidence came to the decision recorded above. While from a strict judicial point of view the finding of the Court was doubtless perfectly in order, it is generally regarded as a matter for regret that this signal opportunity of administering a sharp lesson to the turbulent element in the Simla Bazaar should have passed unused.

In order to pay for their educational expenses twenty-five students of Pennsylvania University have hired themselves out for the holidays as waiters at seaside hotels, and as conductors on electric tramcars.

ATTRACTED by a glittering appearance about his coal, Martin Meyerhoffer, of Seattle, sent a scuttleful to be assayed. It was found to contain ten shillings' worth of gold. The coal company are having their mine examined.

ON the arrival of a train at Maysville, Kentucky a passenger named Louis Lousford was arrested for fighting in the carriage. He was taken to the magistrate's court by motor-car, sentenced to a fine of £5, paid the money, and was driven back to the station in time to catch his train, which had only been kept waiting ten minutes.

NOTES FROM ASSAM.

THE TEA CROP.

Considering the 79 327 acres of tea in the Sibsagar District and the number of Europeans engaged in the industry, it is natural that tea should be to the Western mind the subject of first local importance. The season is an unusually late one, and there is scarcely a garden (except those where new tea is coming into bearing) that has even kept level with last year's crop, and last season was again largely behind the previous year to the same date. Indeed, in whole areas gardens have only about half the tea made to the corresponding date last year. There has been little or no heat to encourage the bushes to flush. A few steamy days now and again have raised the hopes of planters. Such days have, however, been always succeeded by unusual cold. Seasonable weather is much desired. It is expected that prices will rise when statistics to the end of May are published, as buyers will begin to feel a scarcity in Assam, and producers can safely hold back tea till the advanced price they may reasonably look for is realized.

THE UNRELIEVED WAR TAX.

With something of the Oriental's fatalistic stoicism, producers have received the intelligence that no relief from the war tax is to be looked for this year. Mr Chaplin's able arguments pointing out the retrogressive policy of narrowing in again the area of taxation by a removal of the corn tax in place of abiding by the well sustained argument, as to its permanent character, of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, has been all unavailing. The sentiment of the British public, which made the abolition of the corn tax a popular measure, although that tax did not even add to the price of the poor man's loaf had to be satisfied before justice to the sparsely represented producers of tea could be considered. It is perhaps forgotten that the poor man suffers from the tea tax also but unfortunately the less that tea is consumed the more are intoxicating liquors resorted to and liquor has place in the houses that tea has not? Do the public realize what this war tax on tea amounts to? Take an estate yielding 4,000 maunds, the war tax of 2d. a lb. on 4,000 maunds of tea is £2,664 and even allowing that consumers in the United Kingdom bear half that amount there remains still £1,332 direct from the producer. The trade of other countries can find a free entrance into England, but the industry which is chiefly possessed by her own sons, must needs be taxed by the mother county almost out of existence.

THE ADVICE OF THE VICEROY.

The industry has much for which to thank Lord Curzon, and there is no partoin India where a more devoted personal loyalty to the Viceroy exists than in Assam. There is a deep rooted feeling that further good will accrue to the industry by means of his influence. It may be added with all reverence be it said that the Viceroy, like the Almighty, helps those who help themselves and the Tea Cess Committee which he has been so instrumental in creating, will now have opportunities of carrying out the best advice ever offered to the industry, i.e., that given by His Excellency, to push to some purpose in the great ready market of India's millions the beverage so peculiarly suited to their needs. Let us hope to see ere long a tea stall at every railway station over the whole railway system of India with tea prepared by high-caste vendors and packets of tea for sale. At every ghaut and steamer station, on the highways and at the city gates, in the bazars, at the great pilgrimage centres, under the shady mango trees of Bengal, in the rocky nooks of the Passes of the north and west, perchance even at every Post Office in India, for wherever tea reaches the people of India, the taste for it is quickly formed, and they are proved to become most ready purchasers,

RAILWAY EXTENTIONS.

The announcement in the "Englishman that the last rail was laid on the 10th instant, linking, the railway system from Chittagong to Lumding and the Upper Assam line is one fraught with untold importance to Assam. The remoteness of the province has always been its worst enemy, and the direct railway communication now secured to Chittagong and Bengal implies much to remove the incubus, and give a great impetus to the trade of the country. The labour and cost of the construction of the Hill section stands out unique even among Indian railways. A task of ten years' duration at a cost of 3 1-2 lakhs a mile might well have daunted the promoters, the enormous death rate among the labourers and the sandy nature of the soil, rendering tunnel work almost impossible, enforcing gigantic cuttings in the place of small tunnels, heavily handicapped the work That the line it now completed is a tribute to the energy, resource and determination of the staff engaged upon it. The Tinsukia section of the railway was opened to traffic and passengers on the 17th and is linked with Dibrughar.

THE NEW GOLAKGANJ-GAUHATI LINE.

Assam has also to thank the Government of India for sanctioning this new line and obtaining the ready consent of the Secretary of State. The Chief Commissioner Mr. Fuller strongly supported this Railway scheme, believing it will not only help the trade of the country but that it will most effectively open up the Labour District of Assam This new line is to run from Golakganj on the Dhubri extension of the Eastern Bengal system to the Brahmaputra opposite Gauhati, the estimated cost being only 92 lakhs of rupees which includes ferry arrangement for crossing the river at Gauhati. The opening of this railway will be of the utmost importance to the tea industry in Assam. It has always been held that a complete railway system would do much to solve the vexed Labour Question. To the coolie traveller a railway journey has a near finality about it if he sees his conveyance and takes his place cheerfully. The rapidity of transport appeals even to crudest imagination, while the steamer journey is of the nature of the unknown. At best the "kala-pani" all fraught with vague alarms.—"English-man."

TEHSIL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE U. P.

A RISE OF PAY.

THE following order, dated Naini Tal, May 21st, appears in the Provincial "Gazette" of last Saturday:—

The Government has had under its consideration the desirability of increasing the pay of officials of the tehsil establishments. Improved pay for certain of these officials was recommended when the district subordinate establishments of these Provinces were being revised in 1892-93, but, owing to financial considerations, the scale of salaries was not at that time increased. The Board of Revenue have since represented that the revenue accountants (wasil baqi-navis) on Rs. 20 per mensem and the treasury accountants (siyaha-navis), the judicial muharrirs, and the miscellaneous muharrirs, all of whom draw Rs. 15 per mensem each, are underpaid with reference to their responsibilities and in comparison with the clerks of similar grades on the headquarter establishment, viz., the "ahlmads" or departmental clerks; who are graded on Rs. 30, Rs. 25, and Rs. 20 per mensem respectively. The Board accordingly proposed to raise the pay of the posts in question by Rs. 5 per mensem in each case. This recommendation affecting as it does a poorly-paid and very hard-working class of public servants received the strong support of the Local Government and of the Government of India, and has now been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. The increase in pay will have effect from the 1st of April 1903.

2. The Board also proposed to raise the pay of the tehsil jamadars, who at present get Rs. 8 per mensem, to Rs. 10 per mensem. These officials fill a comparatively important position in the tehsils, and their duties in connection with realisation of the revenue now require that they should be literate. The permanent tehsil messengers and the office messengers permanently employed at the headquarters courts, who receive Rs. 5 per mensem, are two other classes of officials whose pay the Board consider should be raised, in order to place them at least on a par with rent suit process-servers, one-third of whom get Rs. 6, and with the police, among whom the lowest grade is paid Rs. 6 per mensem. These proposals also met with the approval of Government, and with the sanction of the Secretary of State the pay of tehsil jamadars will be raised to Rs. 10 and the pay of permanent tehsil messengers and of office messengers permanently at the headquarters courts to Rs. 6, with effect from the 1st of April last.

3. Similarly with effect from the same date the pay of jamadars and peons attached to Commissioners' offices will be raised to Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 per mensem respectively.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE MELBOURNE RAILWAY REVOLT.

LATEST advices from Melbourne are dated May 13, the day before the introduction of repressive measures writing on that day "Age" said:—Naturally there was no cessation yesterday in the labors of the Premier and the Ministers directly associated with him in doing the detailed work of the Government in connection with the strike. They were in close conference right through the day and again at night. During an hour or two of the afternoon the other members of the Ministry were also called together to take part in the deliberations, but in the present critical circumstances it is recognised that matters do not so much require extended discussion by a full Cabinet as the prompt action of which can only emanate from an executive body of two or three. The whole of the responsibilities of the situation therefore rest with the Premier and the Treasurer, the Minister of Railways and the Minister of Education.

The brief meeting of the full Cabinet yesterday was mainly for the purpose of settling the business for which Parliament assembles to-morrow. The short bill which is to be introduced for the approval of the two Houses, dealing with the so-called "right" of bodies of public servants to affiliate with political bodies such as the Trades Hall, was discussed in its details, the Parliamentary draftsman, Mr Carlile, being present for the purpose of assisting the Government in giving final shape to the measure. When questioned after the Cabinet meeting Mr Irvine intimated that the business to be submitted to Parliament had received final consideration, but he preferred not to discuss any details. Of course, he remarked it is pretty well understood already that there will be no address in reply. The occasion demands that we shall settle down to our work at once.

The time the sub-committee was alternately given to the work of approving various arrangements made by the heads of the Railway department and of determining what steps should be taken for the protection of life and property. A few of the men who are to be drafted on to work on the railways today were also admitted, for the first time in their lives, to the Cabinet sanctum, and there examined as to their qualifications, and given assurances of Government protection in addition to solid Government pay. They went in apparently with nervous misgivings—to the uninitiated a Cabinet is a Star Chamber affair, surrounded with awe-inspiring solemnity—but they came out reassured and happy.

The Premier has no doubt of the issue of the strike after yesterday's experiences. "Personally," he said yesterday, I am perfectly satisfied with the results of our efforts for the time that has passed. We have received offers of assistance from every side—from men who place their services at our disposal in all capacities. We have been engaged in making a very careful scrutiny of their qualifications and fitness for the work. A system of training men as locomotive engine drivers has been inaugurated. A school of instruction has been established in North Melbourne on portion of the railway property completely protected, where those who possess engineers' certificates, and are alert and ready and willing to learn, will be trained to the special locomotive work by efficient instructors. This system will probably be extended to certain other places in the State. Among the applicants from entirely outside the railway service a few are practically ready to take their places on the footplates at once, and a very considerable number will, it is confidently expected, be able after short period of instruction, to go on the engines in running for a few days and then to themselves take charge of locomotives. The leading officers of the department are confident that many of those who have applied, being competent engineers, will very quickly make a thoroughly efficient driving staff, though longer experience may be requisite for the purposes of enabling them to run engines under full working conditions and at high speed.

In view of the disturbances which have taken place so early in the strike, it was of course necessary to strengthen the hands of the police. This has been done by the issue of a special proclamations which we publish to-day, by a general set of instructions to members of the force, and by arrangement for the swearing in of special constables by the city authorities. This is a municipal concern, and the Chief Commissioner of Police was deputed, after consultation with the Cabinet committee, to interview the Lord Mayor, with a view to having civic action taken in the direction of assisting in the preservation of order. As a result, the Premier was able to announce last night that steps had been taken which should prove an effective guarantee against any repetition of scenes of violence in the city and suburbs.

The question of police protection," Mr. Irvine stated, has necessarily been a source of a great deal of anxious consideration on the part of the Government. Arrangements, however, are now being perfected by which every locomotive driver or fireman employed will be able to have complete immunity during the time he is at work and also during his leisure hours. The men are to be housed at North Melbourne and provided with all necessary requirements. Those who desire to get to their homes when work is done, however, will be conveyed to and from their work by cab, with police assistance and protection in all cases where there is the slightest fear of intimidation or annoyance.

To render the full strength of the police force available for this purpose, continued the Premier, it will be necessary to have the assistance of citizens in maintaining order. The Lore Mayor has consented to enrol a sufficient number of special constables for that purpose. I feel quite confident that loyal support will be given by those who are called on to support the State in this capacity. It is proposed that the special constables shall work in co-operation with the regular police and as far as possible under the instruction and supervision of police officers. There is nothing, I think, to prevent members of any of the volunteer corps from-taking part in this duty, as far as it does not interfere with their military duties. I mention this because many of those who may have become accustomed to act in concert in connection with any of the volunteer regiments may be disposed to work together in the maintenance of order as special constables.

Questioned as to whether these special constables would receive pay for their assistance, Mr. Irvine remarked that from the number of volunteers he did not think it would be necessary to offer any monetary consideration.

STRIKERS' MANIFESTO.

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

The following manifesto was issued yesterday, on behalf of the strikers, by Mr. H. D. Scorer, secretary of the Drivers and Firemen's Association:—

"THE IRVINE MINISTRY AGAINST THE LAW.

TO THE ELECTORS OF VICTORIA.

We voteless men of Victoria, whose cry for justice the members of the present Parliament think they can safely neglect, appeal to you for

FAIR PLAY.

We have no means of getting our sufferings properly put before you. We are not skilful in argument. We have no powerful friends. The wealthy proprietors of the Melbourne press are combined against us. Coventry newspapers followed their lead and the Ministers obey.

We are not law breakers. We want to obey the law and to submit to lawful authority, every one recognises. We are, as a class, sober, steady and law abiding. We live in your midst you know us and our homes. A strike is no pleasure to us. In these times to lose our work, four pay, our place. Many of us, by declining to work, it is said, forfeit our pension or compensation rights, to which, in old age, we depended on. You may rest assured we should not have struck work except for very strong reasons. We need not state at length how we have been retrenched in wages, compelled to do higher work without higher pay, deprived of many privileges which conceded by all traffic companies to their servants. We need not detail how Government aids have been trifled with us, and make us scapegoat for the sins of those who have built non-paying lines and mis-spent borrowed money. We need only allude to the bullying, nagging insolence of the present Minister of Railways in his undignified discourses to newspapers reporters. We have submitted to all these things, and more, in the interests of the country, but there are some things dearer even than life itself, 'Liberty of action under the law.'

We are fighting for freedom after working hours for you as well as ourselves, for freedom for our children and yours. We shall tell you why we have refused further to work the railways.

Acting under the direction of the Ministry, the Commissioner for Railways ordered the members of the executive of ours and other unions to cease to be members thereof, on pain of dismissal. We have been advised that the act of Parliament which gives him his position and certain powers over us does not give him power to make such an order. We have sought this advise from competent legal authorities, and in common with our executive officers we believe it to be correct in law, as it certainly is in justice. If wrong, there was an orderly and regular course by which it could have been tested—in a court of law, by the Commissioner dismissing one, not all, of our executives.

This would have been an orderly and regular course to be pursued, and to this we would have submitted, but the Ministry declined to submit the question to the law courts. Law or no law, we must submit to the will of the Commissioner, or, rather to Mr. Thomas Bent, therefore Ministers have hurriedly called Parliament together to deal with the case after they have prejudiced it by dismissing our executive.

The only possible object in calling Parliament together is to get legislation enacted which shall make the order of the Commissioner legal, and, perhaps, for the purpose of making criminal acts which are not now criminal.

What could we do? The Parliament which deprived us of our franchise appears likely to deprive us of our remedy in the law courts, especially so as the members of it are no longer in fear of our votes.

Desperate diseases require desperate remedies. This is why we have refused further to work. We are too painfully aware of the great loss, the great trouble and misery which the stoppage of the railways inflicts on you as well as on ourselves. We know that the poor suffer more than the rich. We know the undeserving as well as those responsible suffer. But what could we do? What other course was open to us?

The whole blame rests with an unwise Government, who have reconverted one of the most law abiding bodies of men in the State into (seeming) revolt.

If the Government will only suggest any reasonable proposition they will find us reasonable. We have proved our strength.

Signed on behalf of the members of the Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association.—N. P. Hart President; H. D. Scorer, Secretary.

THE PREMIER'S OPINION.

ARGUMENT CUT OF THE QUESTION.

In the manifesto which they issued yesterday, the Engine Drivers' president and secretary concluded with the statement that if the Government will only suggest any reasonable proposition they will find us reasonable. At this stage such a statement sounds very much like purposeless beating of the air. When the Premier met the representatives of the Railway societies last week, he suggested a reasonable proposition. He offered to discuss all the actual grievances of the men in conference, if the executives would first make an honest attempt to induce their societies to withdraw from the Trades Hall. That was surely reasonable enough; but the men would not accept it. At the proper time for negotiation the executives would not think of it; now, when the time has slipped by, they make a proposal, and look to the Government for a suggestion. It was scarcely to be expected that the Premier would allow himself to be drawn into a repetition of last week's bootless discussion by the appearance of the manifesto, signed by Messrs. Hart and Scorer, and all that he would say when shown the extraordinary document yesterday was that the men themselves have put all argument and solution out of the question by their own action.

THE CACAO QUESTION.

THE Report of Mr. Alexander, A. G. A., Matale, says:—This question was fully treated in my Administration Report last year, and the conclusion which I had then formed remain unaltered. I have had occasion during the year to notice that the boundaries of cacao estates, where they adjoin native gardens are often very ill defined. This is a serious defect calling for speedy remedy. It would considerably facilitate protection, if a clear space or path of at least 6 feet were opened in such places and it should not be difficult to gradually plant a strong thorn hedge on the outer side of this space. When estates or gardens adjoining already existing cacao plantations are newly planted with cacao, the owners should not be allowed to plant within four yards of their boundary without the consent of the adjoining owners, and they should be compelled to construct a fence or plant a hedge. The sanction of the Government Agent was received by me this year to the employment of all the headmen in the neighbourhood of new estates throughout the district on patrol duty during the months of October, November, and December. This insured the protection of the cacao crop, and it had the further good effect of diminishing crime all round. It also enabled me to strictly enforce the "tundu" system started last year. Fixed beats were arranged, and the headmen patrolled from 4 to 7 a.m. and p.m. For this special work they have been promised remuneration.

Special police were also employed (in co-operation with the headman) by the Superintendents of Wariyapola, Sudugauga, and Bandarapola, and by the Superintendents of Alawihare and Wilbshire. The police patrols were carefully and constantly supervised by myself, the police sergeant, and the Ratemahatmayas, Matale South and East. There were a few many unfortunate escapes among the men owing to sickness. An informal deputation was held by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Colombo in July at which the Lieutenant-Governor expressed a desire to obtain the native opinion on the question of legislation. Instructions were received by me to assist the Chairman of the Matale Planters' Association to the best of my ability in obtaining the native opinion in this district. It was felt desirable that this opinion should not be gathered through the ordinary official channel of the Kacheri, as the native owners might possibly be inclined to give a more unreserved opinion, if their views were ascertained unofficially. In accordance with these instructions I had some months correspondence with the Chairman of the Matale Planters' Association, in the course of which he finally sent me a circular which he had drafted to the native owners. The wording of the circular was amended by me in some respects to render the language more precise, and on my suggestion a column was added for the address of the signatories, in order that they might be identified if necessary. The circular as thus issued met with some support in some quarters, and a good deal of suspicion in others. It has finally been decided to submit the whole question to a new Commission, and it is to be hoped that the Commission will able to clear the air of the many hazy notions which are now prevalent with respect to it. There is an unconscious tendency to exaggerate the effect which special legislation is expected to produce, and to forget the well-known saying that men cannot be made moral by Act of Parliament. Special legislation will certainly not make it possible, in my estimation. It will certainly not decrease the work of the regular and rural police. Whatever legislation may be sanctioned, it will certainly be still advisable to maintain an efficient patrol during the season when the crop is ripe, and to enforce the tundu system.

A COLLISION CASE IN RANGOON.

THE SUIT DISMISSED.

MR. BAGLEY in the Small Cause Court, Rangoon on the 18th ultimo, delivered judgment in the suit of Meshedi Khan vs. A. S. Drew, in which Mr. Bagram appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Thornton for the defendant. He said:—This is an action for damages arising out of a collision in which the plaintiff's horse was killed on the 30th March last in Lake Road. The plaintiff's story is that he was driving in a landau, drawn by a pair of Australians, and was proceeding up what is known as Pagoda Hill when he became aware that defendant was driving dog cart down the road on the wrong side, and at a speed "faster than a ticca gharry." Plaintiff says his coachman saw the cart and both rang his bell and shouted to the defendant, but failing to attract his attention pulled up alongside the drain on his left, and was very soon after run into by the defendant. A shaft of the dog-cart struck the horse nearest it in the side inflicting a wound 21 inches deep, from which it almost immediately expired. The damages claimed are Rs. 850. The defence is an admission of the collision and of the death of the horse, but it is suggested that they were avoidable, and were the direct result of negligence in the plaintiff's coachmen, and although not specifically pleaded in the written statement an effort was made to show that, in part at least, the circumstances contributing to the collision were accidental. The plaintiff's position is no doubt one for sympathy but certainly not for damages. In Holmes vs. Mather L. R. 10 Ex. 261 the law on this subject was argued on the hypothesis of its being very much in doubt. But the principle laid down by the learned Judges is perhaps final. They say:—"For the convenience of mankind in carrying on the affairs of life, people as they go along the road must expect or put up with such mischief as reasonable care on the part of others cannot avoid." Applying this principal to the present case, I dismiss the suit with costs.

THE Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner, Punjab, for 1902, as remarked by Colonel McConaghey, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, is but a meagre one. During the year as many as 3,775 articles were examined in the Lahore laboratory, all, with the exception of 163, connected with crime in one form or another; and the proportion of detections of poisons, for instance, (75·12 in human fatal cases and 85·79 in cattle fatal cases) shows that this branch of our criminal justice administration is one which the criminal very often cannot escape, however astute he may be. The Punjab poisoner's favourite drug is arsenic. It is almost exclusively used in cattle cases, and was the agent employed in 64 per cent. of the human cases, opium following with about 19 per cent. "These facts," remarks the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, "cannot but give rise to the reflection that when the Legislature brings this poison under more stringent restrictions in regard to sales, the poisoner will find himself seriously handicapped. With reference to this, it is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to understand that the Government of India contemplate the introduction of legislation for the regulation of sale of arsenic; but we have heard for some years that this course was contemplated, and yet nothing has been done. To judge from the number of references to the Chemical Examiner, the Lahore district is responsible for the largest number of defected human poisoning cases followed closely by Jullundur. The Rawalpindi district sends by far the largest number of cattle cases, and in all but one reference was poison detected.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

HER Majesty has graciously permitted the sanatorium for English-speaking nationalities at Davos of which she is the patron, to be called after her, The Queen Alexandra Sanatorium for Consumption.

The National Union of Swiss Societies for the Protection of Animals recently, with the obvious objection of touching the Italian conscience in this matter, solicited the patronage of Queen Helena and Queen Margherita. Their Majesties, fully grasping the purpose delicately conveyed, at once intimated their assent, adding the expression of a hope that Italy would before long grant legal protection to animals and birds.

An amusing story is related from Metz by way of Paris, respecting the facade of the Cathedral which the Kaiser inaugurated yesterday. Over the main entrance are several statues of the Prophet Daniel, and the story goes that every one of these bears an unmistakable resemblance to the Kaiser, even to the curl of the moustache. For days past, the jest in every beer saloon and cafe in Metz has been:—Have you seen Daniel? Ultimately the police had to interfere, and the joke is stated to have become no longer safe above a whisper. Even photographs of the statuary were prohibited.

Paris Meteorological Bureau has at last given a promise of summer to the disconsolate city shivering under January chills in May. A high pressure area has been reported east of the Azores and the effect of this is that the rains which have hung over Paris are being pushed eastwards over Alsace. A few cool days may be expected, but they will, the Bureau thinks, give place to dry summer weather.

The recent attack on a French caravan at Taghit in Algeria, was the occasion of a splendid display of gallantry by Lieut. Ganay. Stationed with about 30 horsemen at a neighbouring post, he at once gave chase to the maraunders, who were overtaken. Notwithstanding that they were 1,500 strong, the lieutenant's party pluckily attacked, opening

PURELY PERSONAL.

I HAVE laid stress over and over again on the fact that the King's extraordinary success as a diplomatist is due largely to his perfect mastery of several Continental tongues. I heard a very remarkable little story this week which confirms this theory, and which I do not think I am committing an indiscretion in repeating. At one of the private dinners in Paris there were a couple of toasts. The Pres[illegible] was not admitted-but nevertheless the toast were given, and there was an opportunity for the King of England and for the president of the French Republic to exchange greetings of cordiality between themselves and their countries.

Now this is the curious thing that happened. M. Loubet came to the dinner with his little speech written out, and read it. The King of England got up immediately after, and delivered without a note an admirable little speach in French. Everybody was surprised, and saw in the spectacle a curious sign of the times when the native ruler spoke in his own, tongue with elaborate preparation, and the English sovereign spoke in the tongue of the Frenchman impromtu. It was one of the little incidents which made the most profound impression in official circles.

King Edward, when holding his Court at Holyrood House this week, will not, doubtless, forget who was the last anointed king who dwelt within those historic if rather dingy, walls. It is just seventy-two years since poor portly Charles X., heir to forty kings, made his way to Edinburgh (not for the first time, for he had lodged in Holyrood as Comte d'Artois during the stormy days of 1795) and took up his abode again in the eastern wing of the Scottish palace. Accompanying the unwieldy exile (to quote Thackeray's phrase) where the Duc and Duchesse d'Angouleme, the Duchesse de Berri, the King's little grandson, the Duc de Bordeaux, and a numerous retinue, who taxed to the utmost all the accommodation available for them.

My father (writes a well-known Scottish baronet) was at that time a schoolboy of twelve or thirteen attending the Edinburgh High School (then in the zenith of its renown), and I have often heard him speak of the fat and fallen monarch, who was an object of much interest to the good folk of the Scottish capital. He used to amuse himself sometimes with a very mild species of sport, which consisted in sauntering round the slopes of Arthur's Seat armed with a gun in quest of sparrows, finches, and other small game of the kind. The little barefooted city arabs (prototypes of Crockette Cleg Kelly) used to accompany him on these excursions in considerable numbers. His Majesty was shortsighted, scant of breath, and far from alert; and my father used to imitate the way in which one or other of the urchins, on espying a bird within range, would shriek out the news: Hi, king! hi, king! there's anither one for ye. Shoot, man, shoot!

The Prince of Wales is zealously following in the footsteps of his father—not a day that he is not at some public function or popular meeting, whilst the charities of the city and country find him absolutely indefatigable in sympathy and exertion. I have been asked to call attention to the fact that he and the Princess of Wales are to open the Passmore Edward's Sailors' Palace, the head-quarters of the British and Foreign Sailor's Society, on May 19th. An important feature of this will be the American Temperance Dining Room, of which I have also been asked to say a word. It is on the ground flour, and the best in the front building. It is hoped that American ladies and gentlemen in London and the States will equip and endow it with not less than one thousand pounds, and present their room to the Prince at the opening, when the American and English flags will be hoisted. The building is admirably situated in East London, and will include, by the King's command, a navigation school, which will bear the name of the King Edward VII. Nautical School; also an Alexandra Wing, with various reading rooms, parlours, over fifty beds, observatory, conservatory etc. The honorary secretaries of the fund are Mrs. George Cornwallis(Lady Randolph Churchill) and Mrs. J. Morgan Richards. Donation will be received for the American Room account by Messrs. J. S Morgan and Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

There was a huge gathering last week to celebrate the name-day of the King of Greece. The gathering, both in its magnitude and its character, was a strong proof of how widespread and how influential is the love of Greece among Englishmen of all parties and ranks. M. Metaxas, the brilliant and universally popular Minister for Greece, took the chair, and all around him were men of distinction: ambassadors, great University officials, influential politicians. Sir Charles Dilke, as an old friend of Greece, and an influential one when he was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir Richard Jebb one of the greatest of living Hellenists; Mr Herbert Gladstone, bearer of a great Historic name celebrated for love of Greece, and many others, represented the old guard of Greece, its advocates and defenders.

The speaking was excellent—terse to the point, and full of historic interest. Sir Charles Dilke revealed the fact that Lord Beaconsfield, although he was Turcophile, strongly supported in Berlin an increase of the kingdom of Greece. It was perhaps part of the heritage he retained from his early travels in Greece, from his love of Lord Byron's poetry, and from his old tastes and tendencies as a man of letters. All the speaker laid stress on the services which the King of the Hellenes had rendered to his country; it is known in all diplomatic and Ministerial circles that the King of Greece is one of the very ablest of contemporary monarchs, and that to his tact and known statesmanship, the unity of the country, its gradual extension, and its growing prosperity are largely due The toast of M. Metaxas, which I had the honour of proposing, was received with enthusiasm.

There is a good deal of speculation in the London Colonial set as to who will be appointed Governor-General of Australia, as it is apparently not intended to leave Lord Tennyson in Melbourne any longer than the twelve months for which he was temporarily sent there when the Marquis of Linlithgow came away Many seem to think that a dark horse will be forthcoming from the Imperial Ministerial stable, but others, remembering the wisdom of the use of an old horse for a hard road, fancy apparently that the Colonial Office authorities will also realise the force of that view, and send some old stager to Melbourne. What the capitalists who have their money invested in Australia want to see, of course is the selection of some Sir David Barbour or Sir James Mackay—some hard-headed man of business, who putting banqueting and orating behind him, would set to work to do in Melbourne what, for example, Lord Cromer has been doing in Cairo.

But if it is to be an old stager for the Yarra, the probability is that the post will be offered to the Earl of Jersey, if he and the Countess should care to take another turn at the Antipodes. When Lord Jersey was Governor of New South Wales the family only remained there three years, and then Lady Jersey was always travelling about among the Pacific Islands and other places, although she had long cherished the desire to go to Sydney. When Henry Parkes, the returned Warwickshire emigrant, was invited by Lord Leigh to visit Stoneleigh Abbey and tell them all about the new country, the future Countes of Jersey was in her romantic girlhood days, and the wild stories of the Bush told by Farkes had a curious fascination for her. When at last Lady Jersey got to Sydney, with her husband as Governor, the man who had filled her mind with Australia—after going through fortunes and the highest positions in the land—was struggling desperately with adversity in a poor suburb of the great city he had made, with bailiffs trying to seize his books and last few sticks of furniture.

Lord and Lady Jersey were well liked in Australia, and the Earl's appointment as Governor-general would no doubt be favourably received. The Earl is an English gentleman of the old-fashioned sort, and it is curious that he was associated though in a juvenile way, with one of the most notorious duelling affairs of last century. The late Sir William Gregory, for long well known as a sporting member of the Commons and afterwards Governor of Ceylon had had a quarrel over a horse with Captain Vaughan, and as Fred and Frank Villiers were in the affair the meeting was brought off in Osterley Park. Gregory, who was a dead shot, had heard that Vaughan's family were in great distress over the trouble, and determined—encouraged by the advice of his second, Sir Robert Peel—to spare his opponent. At twelve paces the men received the word to fire. Vaughan's bullet sang close past Gregory's ear, and the latter, taking deliberate aim at the other by way of giving him a comfortable moment, fired in the air,

IN view of the electrification of the South London tram system 900 tram horses belonging to the London County Council will be offered for sale by auction. These ousted animals will continue work up to next Friday midnight, and then will be disposed of to the highest bidders. The auctioneers say "Such a stud has never before been offered to the public."

LAND A-BEGGING IN THE MAIAY STATES.

WE have received from the Protector of Labour, Federated Malay States, Seremban, a copy of the Land Regulations, (Enactment XV of 1897) of those States, which are Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang. These States are unlike most other parts of the tropiest world in that, although the land is fertile and the climate moist and genial the labourers are few. There is an abundance of good land available, suitable for paddy and other cultivation in the States, and the enterprising Indian cultivator who betakes himself thither will be warmly welcomed. Equal rights are accorded to European and Asiatic alike, and Tamils and Telugus will there find that they enjoy the same privileges as any other British subject. One important fact is that roads and railways are already far advanced, and land adjoining them is at present easily to be acquired. In the pamphlet which the Protector of Labour has sent us, the Land Regulations are set forth in 105 Sections, which occupy 15 close-printed pages, the Enactment itself, with its 114 clauses, takes up 20 more pages, and there are also appended Timber and Jungle Produce Rules and Public Gardens Rules. We can imagine the Indian cultivator making but a poor pretence of understanding these, and of quite failing to grasp the meaning of the good terms offered, which we acknowledge are quite exceptional. It would be wiser, we should imagine, to publish the gist of these Rules in the simplest manner possible, and issue them in the vernaculars. For it must be borne in mind that only the less well-to-do ryot is likely to contemplate emigration, however fair the land of promise; and being less wealthy he will also be less learned.

It would appear, too, as if the Federated States might be worth the attention of the small capitalist who is tired of planting coffee or cinchona, or sick of wooing fortune with seductive tea. Peradventure he might do worse than think of rubber, which has been grown in the Malay States with the greatest success and, indeed, it looks as if there would be a lot of money to be made in that product for many years to come. The four States in question are of course under native rulers, or Sultans as they are called, and it would be necessary for the enterprising planter to make quite sure of his ground before committing himself. His labour would be his chief difficulty, and it looks as if he would have to take a supply with him, as there is none to spare there. A noticeable feature of the Report of the United Planters' Association of Federated Malaya, which has just been issued, records with qualified approval a proposal made by the Labour Conference to increase the flow of Tamil immigration by an offer of higher wages. This shows, at any rate, how real are the difficulties. A large supply of labour is now an absolute necessity, we are told for rubber planters. As a result of this stringency in labour in that part of the world which has been more than ever noticeable during the past year, two Labour Conferences were convened by the Government, the one in Penang, the other in Singapore. The result of them has been that a monopoly as regards professional recruiting is to be granted to the Madura Company Negapatam, and that wages are to be raised from 35 to 45 cents per day according to the locality in which the cooly is employed. Land is no good without labour and the labour difficulty is a very important factor which must be reckoned with by the would-be emigrant.

In this connection an experiment, which the Perak Government are making is of interest. That Government have set aside a large tract of land for agricultural purposes and are planning to import 4,000 coolies from China for its development. All their expenses from their homes to Perak are to be paid by the Government and in addition they are to be supported for six months and provided with implements and water buffaloes, to repay which they are given five years' time. It is the purpose to secure only men skilled in agriculture and of the best possible character. The idea of the Government is to develop all the resources of the country so that in case of failure of the tin mining industry at any future time the state may have something else to fall back upon. The experiment will be watched with interest."—"Madras Mail."

THE COLOMBO WET DOCK.

SOME PARTICULARS OF THE WORK.

THE staff of special engineering surveyors—Messrs Crossthwaite, Ommaney, Henderson, Bakewell and Cumming,—who arrived in Ceylon seven months ago in connection with the survey of the proposed wet dock for Colombo, have got through their work expeditiously, notwithstanding the fact that it had to be carried out in water and in swampy land, under most disadvantageous circumstances. The scene of operations was the Bloemendahl swamps, stretching from Mutwal to Grandpass, and down to Kotahena. During the time that the party has been at work, the lowlying lands in the vicinity have been frequently covered with flood and rainwater, and most of the work had to be carried on from barges, moved about from place to place wherever possible; while in other places the surveyors had to wade in mud waist deep. The only places where there was deep water were in the fields known as Koraliyawala and Kimbulawala—large sheets of open water in Bloemendahl; and most of the land surrounding these basins were covered with.

DREARY STRETCHES OF RANK SWAMP,

thick with reeds and sedges and tenanted by aquatic birds and countless blood thirsty mosquitoes. During the hot weather the smell from the swamps was very offensive. Work, therefore, amidst such surroundings was not, at the best of times, pleasant. The portion of land and water surveyed was immense, the northern boundary stretching from Mutwal through Aiutmawatte and Bloemendahl to the Victoria Bridge road. The western boundary stretched down to Berawamulla and Pansala Rods in Kotahena, and the eastern boundary came down past the Madampitiya Cemetery to Sr. Joseph's Street in Grandpass. The southern boundary cut across in a north easterly direction from Kotahena to St. Joseph's Street. Several hundred borings were made by the surveyors, some of them to a depth of 150 feet, and a good deal of rock was come across, chiefly towards the Mutwal side of the ground surveyed. The wet dock is to be

187 ACRES IN EXTENT,

and most of the land within that area is low, rising on the sides to a height of about 35 feet. The entrance to the dock will be through a canal, about 1,500 feet in length, and vessels will come in from the harbour. The canal will go through the Mutwal jail premises, the buildings on which will be taken down, and cut across the new and the old roads at Mutwal and Aiutmawatte. The borings on the canal trace showed a rock bottom the greater part of the way. The only deep cutting for the canal will be through a neck of land which is about 20 feet in height. On the eastern boundary of St. Joseph's street, Grandpass, the dock will be erected.

A HUGE JETTY,

1,800 feet in length, stretching into the dock, on both sides of which vessels could draw up and discharge their cargoes.

There will be a barge lock connecting the dock with the canal at Nagalagam road, Grandpass, through which padda-boats loaded with produce can pass. A wide and well-kept road will lead to the jetty, and of course, the usual Warehouses and Customs buildings will be erected. The plans and report of the surveyors are now being prepared, and with the completion of the work the party of surveyors will return to England about the middle of next month.

HAVING been refused the tenancy of house after house because she had nine children, Mrs. Ebstain, of Bayonne, New Jersey, resorted to strategy and sent her little ones for a walk in the cemetery. "Have you any children?" asked the next house agent. "They are all in the cemetery," she replied mournfully. "Then you can have the house," he said. She moved in next day with her family.

THE ways of the Malay smuggler are certainly ingenious. Opium has been "got through" in a variety of ways and has been often found in most unlikely places, but few searchers would look for it in a basket of crabs. Still, that was where some was found in Penang the other day, having arrived by train from Perak. The "Penang Gazette" says that this case will no doubt be a bitter pill for the Perak Government to swallow.

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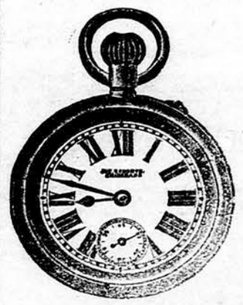

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers the every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of in speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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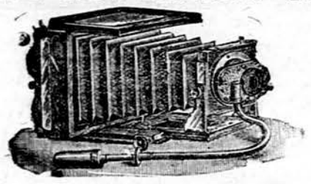

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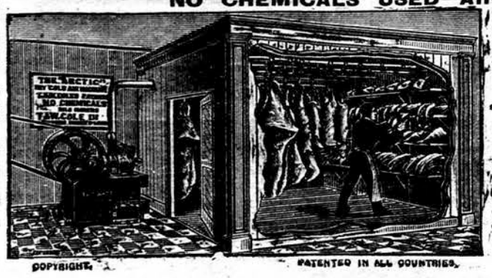

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